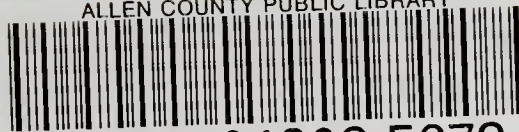


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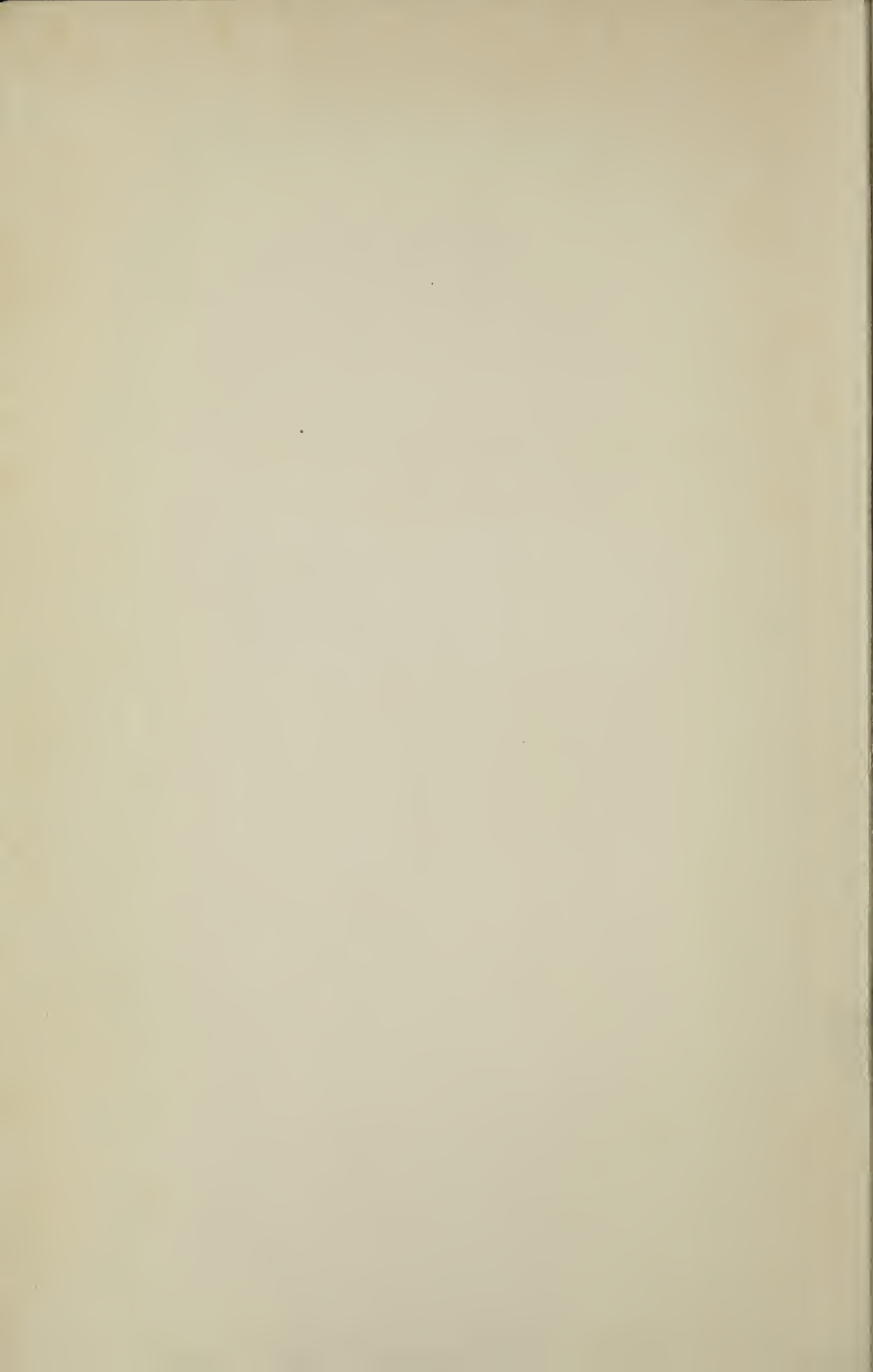
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THE CHIPP FAMILY IN ENGLAND
AND AMERICA

THE CHIPPE FAMILY IN ENGLAND
AND AMERICA



CHARLES WINANS CHIPP
1805—1846

THE CHIPP FAMILY
In England and America
With
Genealogical Tree

*Also Historical and Genealogical Notes
on Allied Families*

By CHARLES HOWARD BURNETT

Author of
"CONQUERING THE WILDERNESS"

Los Angeles
1933

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THE Chipp family is interesting and important. It goes back to the Norman Conquest, and was intimately associated with some of the most colorful periods of English and American history.

Through its matrimonial alliances it is connected with many of the oldest families in America. These families date from medieval times in Holland, Germany, Belgium, France, England, Ireland and Scotland. Some were of noble birth.

The study of genealogy is fascinating and worth while. It is too little appreciated in this country. Not that there is any special virtue in ancient lineage. Honesty is still more important than ancestry, and character counts for more than coats-of-arms. And yet a knowledge of the struggles and achievements of our forefathers ought surely to prove an inspiration to us to be worthy of them, and to leave a similar heritage to our descendants. Daniel Webster has said:

It is wise to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors and their posterity do not perform their duty to the world. We are true to ourselves only when we act with becoming pride for the blood we inherit and which we are to transmit to those who shall soon fill our places.

But it must be admitted that the ordinary reader of a family history is interested only in the page that contains his own record and that of his immediate relatives. The balance is apt to prove dry and uninteresting. The customary

voluminous tables of names, numbers and dates appear very formidable, and the volume is one which it is a satisfaction to own rather than a pleasure to read.

In this record an attempt has been made to tell the story of the Chipp family and its intersecting lines in a manner somewhat different from the usual family history. It has been thought that our ancestors would seem more real and human if we could visualize them in the environment in which they lived. For this reason there has been sketched in a background of contemporary history.

Also the customary genealogical tables have for the most part been omitted. Their place has been taken by the Genealogical Tree, and the chapters on *Main Branches of the Chipp Family*, *Some Eminent Chipps*, *Other Successful Chipps* and *The Women of the Chipp Family*. This arrangement makes for brevity and clearness. All the essential facts are preserved, and yet the most inexperienced reader can see at a glance the individuals and allied families in his ancestry, or determine the relationship of one branch of the family to another.

At the end of the book will be found several blank pages, for such additional family records as readers may wish to insert.

This work is the result of studies commenced some forty years ago. At that time I compiled a rough genealogical chart of the Chipp family. Much of the information was obtained from the elder relatives, now passed away. Lately I have checked and supplemented this information with data obtained from family bibles, tombstones, historical and biographical publications and numerous individuals. I have been fortunate in receiving copious notes on the Chipp fam-

ily in England, as well as other valuable data, from Mr. Rodney Dennistoun Chipp. This was compiled for him by a professional genealogist some years ago.

While the information collected from these various sources is not as complete as I could wish, it all rests upon authentic evidence.

The Chipps have been either very reputable or very discreet. If there are any family skeletons or black sheep they have been carefully concealed. I have not had to make any apologies, or camouflage unpleasant facts. My experience has been unlike that of a writer of a family history who discovered that one of his relatives had been electrocuted. At first he was in doubt how to gloss over this ugly record, but finally evolved the following: "At the time of his death my Uncle John occupied the Chair of Electricity in a large institution."

I am indebted to so many for valuable assistance that I hesitate to single out any for special mention. However, I must acknowledge an exceptional obligation to Mrs. Egbert G. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Francis Ten Eyck, Miss Katharine Schoonmaker Chipp, Mr. Rodney Dennistoun Chipp, Mrs. Calvert Bowyer Vaux, Miss Elizabeth Warren Lott, Miss Katherine Burnett Harris, Miss Alice Howard Scott, Mr. Charles Winans Chipp, Mr. William A. Choate, Miss Ruth Choate, Mrs. Norman F. Titus, Dr. G. G. Benjamin, Dr. E. A. Cheyney, Dr. Sydney K. Mitchell and Judge A. T. Clearwater. To all who have so kindly helped, whether mentioned by name or not, I am deeply grateful.

I have drawn freely upon Green's *History of the English People*, Marius Schoonmaker's *History of Kingston*, Clear-

water's *History of Ulster County, History of the Kip Family in America*, by Frederic Ellsworth Kip, *Olde Ulster* and many other publications. It has not seemed advisable to continually interrupt the narrative by references to authorities, except where they might be useful in qualifying for membership in patriotic societies. However, where authorities are not given in the text they will be found in connection with the respective genealogies in the Appendix.

This work was begun for my own satisfaction, but in response to many requests it is now made available to others. It has involved laborious research and a vast amount of correspondence. It is hoped that it may be a source of sufficient pleasure to justify the time and effort bestowed upon it.

CHARLES HOWARD BURNETT.

Los Angeles, April, 1933.

NOTE.

If any errors are discovered in this volume or in the Genealogical Tree, or if anyone has additional information, I shall greatly appreciate prompt notification. I may be addressed at 788 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, California.

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PART I: THE CHIPP FAMILY

THE CHIPP FAMILY IN ENGLAND

IN attempting to reconstruct the history of the Chipp family in England, recourse has been had to family tradition as well as official records.

The tradition has been handed down to us by Charlotte Chipp Wygant, who had it from her father, Henry Chipp. He in turn received it from his father, Joseph Chipp, and from his grandfather, John Chipp, who came from England in 1764 and was the progenitor of the family in America.

According to this well established tradition, the Chipps came to England from Normandy in the Eleventh Century, at the time of the Conquest, and settled in Devonshire as farmers. In John Chipp's time the family still held the land. Mrs. Wygant was of the opinion that they were "Norman soldiers, without doubt." If so they probably fought under William the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066. It is possible, however, that they were among those who flocked from Normandy after the Conquest, as traders and craftsman, and that they did not at once become land owners. This seems to be indicated by the fact that the name does not appear in *Domesday Book*. This famous book, as is well known, was compiled by order of William I for tax purposes. It contains a record of all land owners and tenants in England about 1086, but only the land owners were recorded by their surnames.

Other English records consulted, which include only those available in America, are as follows:

Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1255-1452.

Calendar of State Papers (Domestic), 1625-1631.

Records of Prerogative Court, Canterbury, 1384-1637.

Calendar of Wills, Court of Hustings, London, 1258-1358.

Harleian Collection; Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, London, 1613-1767.

Parish Records, St. James, Clerkenwell, London, 1668-1740.

It has not been possible to do any research work in England. Doubtless much additional information is obtainable there.

From the records examined it is evident that the name was originally *de Chepe*. Later it was changed to *Chepe*, then *Chippe* and finally *Chipp*. These changes occurred gradually. The different forms have been found in use by different individuals or branches at the same time.

The family seems to have been quite numerous, and to have spread over a large part of England. The name is frequently found from the Thirteenth to Eighteenth Centuries not only in Devonshire and other southern counties but also in London and vicinity. It has been found as far north as Lincoln, where it occurs in 1319. No attempt has been made to transcribe here all of the records found. Only those of special interest will be given.

It has not been possible to connect the John Chipp who founded the family in this country with any of the English Chipps thus far discovered; but that he was descended from some of them would not seem to admit of reasonable doubt.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY

The earliest mention of the name in the official records of England occurs in 1266, during the reign of Henry III. In

that year John Le Hopper received a royal pardon for the mayhem of Nicholas Chepe of London.

The next mention is in 1291, during the reign of Edward I, when the Archbishop of Rouen nominated John Chepe as his clerk for three years. This indicates that John Chepe was a man of education and probably a priest, although in those days the clerical order included the whole of the professional and educated classes.

Rouen was the principal city of Normandy, and had been the residence of William I, but this appointment does not necessarily imply that John Chepe was stationed at that point. According to Stephens' *History of the English Church from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward I*, a Norman Bishop was a great baron of the realm, subject to feudal obligations, often absent from his diocese in attendance on the King or employed on the business of the State. It is quite possible, therefore, that John Chepe, as clerk to the Archbishop of Rouen, was in attendance at court.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY

In 1311, during the reign of Edward II, Alan de Chepe, potter, of London, left a will with the following bequests:

To John De Haddeham, a tenement in the Parish of St. Andrew, Cornhill, he paying five and a half marks of silver towards the maintenance of a chaplain in the said Parish Church.

To John Chepe, nephew, a house in La Bordehame in the Parish of St. Mary de Colcherche.

To the Fabric of London Bridge half a mark.

A mark of silver was equal to thirteen shillings and fourpence (approximately two dollars and sixty-five cents at

normal rate of exchange), but, according to Warburton's *Life of Edward III*, the purchasing power of money in that day was about twelve to fifteen times as great as at present.

In 1316 there was a Thomas Chepe living in Devonshire, and in 1317 William Chippe was a tenant of a farm at Hardele, County Hants. Seven years later, John Chippe, nephew of William, had become the tenant.

In 1318 John Chippe was pardoned by Edward II for his adherence to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, during the latter's rebellion. In this he seems to have been very fortunate, as the Earl was put to death four years later.

In 1349, during the reign of Edward III, John Chippe and Richard Koe were appointed Deputy Stewards of the royal household of Queen Philippa.

According to Dr. G. G. Benjamin, head of the Department of History, University of Southern California, "a Steward was a very important officer, a real gentleman, and in fact something like a cabinet officer. The practice was carried to England by the Romans."

Prof. Thomas Frederick Tout of the University of Manchester, in his monumental work in six volumes modestly entitled *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England*, says:

The Chief Steward of the King's household was invariably a layman of high rank, "a man of sufficiency," at least a Knight, often a Banneret, always a member of the King's Council and usually summoned to Parliament. His wages and allowances were on the highest scale, and he was allowed a larger following, entertained at the King's expense, than any other household officer.

If the King's Steward was such a high official it would appear that a Deputy Steward to the Queen would undoubtedly be a person of importance.

Philippa will be remembered as the tender-hearted Queen who fell on her knees, weeping, before the King, and interceded for the six burgesses of Calais who had been condemned to death for the stubborn resistance of their city against Edward's siege. And the old *Chronicle* of Jehan le Bel relates:

Then began his heart to soften a little, and he said, "Lady, I would you had been elsewhere; you pray so tenderly that I dare not refuse you; and though I do it against my will, nevertheless take them, I give them you."

Then took he the six citizens by the halters which were around their necks and delivered them to the Queen, and released from death all those of Calais for the love of her; and the good lady bade them clothe the six burgesses and make them good cheer.

That the Chipp family was in favor at court is shown by the fact that a John Chepe was Chaplain to Edward III, and in 1352 was presented to the Vicarage of the Church of Cristenstowe in the Diocese of Exeter, Devonshire.

In 1365 John Chippe (probably the one who was Deputy Steward to Queen Philippa) was appointed Usher of the King's Wardrobe, for which he received by way of honorarium an annuity of one hundred shillings at the Exchequer.

Five years later Roger Chippe was also appointed Usher of the King's Wardrobe, with a grant of twopence a day. In 1375 this appointment was made for life and the grant fixed at one hundred shillings yearly. In this decree he is

described as "the King's Sergeant, Roger Chippe, Usher of the Wardrobe."

John Chippe was also retained in office, as shown by the fact that in 1378, after the death of Edward, both John and Roger were reappointed for life by Edward's successor, Richard II.

An Usher of the Wardrobe was a much more important officer in the Middle Ages than would now appear from the title.

In attempting to obtain a proper background for an understanding of the situation I have had the assistance of Mrs. Calvert Bowyer Vaux (Agnes Marion Chipp) in enlisting the interest of Dr. E. A. Cheyney, Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania; I have also sought the advice of Dr. Sydney K. Mitchell, Chairman of the Department of History of Yale University, said to be one of the greatest authorities in the United States on English medieval history; and I have done considerable research along lines suggested by these eminent scholars.

It seems that in very early times the King's Wardrobe was merely the ante-room next to his chamber, where his rich robes of silk and fur were kept. It was naturally employed also as a safe place of deposit for other articles of value, and thus became a treasury of his jewels and ornaments, his store of coined money and bullion, his plate and extra furniture, as well as his charters, rolls and diplomatic documents.

This required a staff of servants, in charge of persons of responsibility and trust, and, as time went on, these officers of the Wardrobe, who were in such constant intercourse with the monarch, became his confidants and advisers, and took

on more and more the duties of household administrators, and finally, to a large extent, the responsibilities of ministers of state.

Prof. Tout, in his comprehensive work already mentioned, devotes a considerable portion of three volumes to the Wardrobe, its history, development and functions. He says:

By the Fourteenth Century the King's Wardrobe was becoming in substance a third great department of state. . . . Its operations touched every branch of administration and finance. Its elasticity, its freedom from tradition, and the eagerness with which it took up new functions, all helped to widen the scope of its activity. . . .

The Wardrobe was never wholly or principally a board of finance. It was also "the private chancery of the King." . . . It was the chief administrative, directive, financial, secretarial and sealing department of the household. . . .

Edward I used the offices of his Wardrobe as a school for the training of his administrators, and nearly all of his famous ministers were in early life clerks in his Wardrobe—but the word "clerks" is to be understood as meaning members of the clerical order or priesthood, rather than in its present-day meaning. Benstead, the Controller of Edward's Wardrobe, was called "the royal clerk, who sits continually by the King's side."

In 1279 Edward I promulgated a household ordinance, under which the officers of the Wardrobe were classified as follows:

First. Treasurer.

Second. Controller (who was also the King's private secretary and keeper of the privy seal.)

Third. Clerk under the Treasurer, who is beginning to be called the Cofferer.

Finally. Two other Wardrobe clerks, the Usher and the Sub-Usher.

Each of these five clerks was a man of position, with his clerk, his servants and his little establishment.

In those days an army was regarded as "a household in arms;" therefore it is not surprising that in time of war the Wardrobe gained added importance.

The principal clerks of the Wardrobe each provided his quota of armed men, and in some cases took his part in the actual military struggle; but military organization was his primary function, and a hundred records show his ubiquity and energy in this direction, in the furnishing of stores, horses and munitions of war, the approval of bills for war expenses, the maintenance of storehouses and armories, &c.

When Edward III went to war the entire office of the Wardrobe accompanied him, and when he occupied a foreign country the Wardrobe became the authority for the receipt and control of customs, and was the center of the whole administration of the state and army abroad. And the habitual absence of Wardrobe officers from court shows that their functions extended almost as much to the government of the nation as to the direction of the household.

The Wardrobe became so powerful that it aroused the jealousy of the Barons, and after a long struggle, which came to a head during the reign of Edward III, its functions were largely confined to those of a treasurer with the army in the field, and at home a court office mainly concerned with household expenditures.

Among other functions of the Wardrobe was the administration of the lands of minors temporarily in royal custody, these revenues being used for the expenses of the King's

household and for the compensation of the Wardrobe officers as well. Other sources of compensation were livings and prebends, to which the clerks of the Wardrobe were appointed by the King. This probably accounts for the comparatively small stipends granted John and Roger Chippe, and which were doubtless richly supplemented from livings or wardships as was the custom in that day.

With regard to this practice Capes' *History of the English Church in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries* says:

The clergy, as the educated classes, were useful for all forms of skilled labor in accounts or clerical service. . . Their work could be cheaply bought in the lower posts, as they had no families to provide for, and as they rose the necessary payments could be largely made by means of ecclesiastical preferments, for by well defined usage the obligation of residence was not enforced on the King's clerks, and dignities and parochial cures were heaped upon them, often to an astonishing extent.

The description of Roger Chippe as "the King's Sergeant" probably indicates that he was a layman and not a priest, but this would not have prevented him from receiving revenues from lands of some of the King's wards.

In this connection Prof. Benjamin says:

The title of Sergeant carried feudal privileges and was usually accompanied by a grant of land. In this case an annuity was evidently given in place of the land grant.

The value of money in those days was considerably higher than at present. A person having five hundred shillings in money was a very wealthy person. We have records of early English colonists to America who possessed five hundred shillings and were known as the most wealthy in the colony. So an annuity of one hundred shillings would be a very large income.

The *Century Dictionary* gives one definition of "Sergeant" in medieval times as follows:

An armed attendant. Specifically a member of a corps said to have been established by Richard I of England. It consisted originally of twenty-four persons not under the degree of Knight, whose duty it was to be in immediate attendance upon the King's person.

It will be seen that John and Roger Chippe were intimately attached to the court of Edward III, in positions of honor and responsibility, for nearly thirty years, covering the latter half of Edward's reign. As they must have already attained manhood at the time of their appointment, their lives were evidently contemporaneous with the whole of that historic reign, which is regarded by many historians as the golden age of English history.

They witnessed the subjugation of Scotland, and nearly half of the Hundred Years War. They may have fought at, or at least witnessed, the historic Battle of Crecy, and have seen the deadly work of the British archers definitely sound the knell of feudalism and revolutionize the art of warfare.

They were fortunate in escaping the ravages of the Black Death—the most terrible plague the world has ever known—but they saw it devastate Europe and sweep away more than half the population of England. And, with the decrease in population and the resulting scarcity of labor, they witnessed the beginning of the conflict between labor and capital.

They were contemporaries of John Wyclif, and were undoubtedly well acquainted with Chaucer and Froissart, both of whom were attached to Edward's court at the same time that John and Roger Chippe were officers of the royal household.

As members of that court they lived a life that was gay and colorful, at a time when knighthood was in fullest flower. Despite the fact that Crecy had made the armored knight obsolete, Edward was the foremost representative of the showy chivalry of his day. He loved the pomp of tournaments. He revived the Round Table of the fabled King Arthur. He celebrated his victories by the creation of a new order of knighthood—the Order of the Garter. He rebuilt Windsor Castle and his reign saw a great development in the art of architecture.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY

In 1409 a license of twenty pounds was paid “to found a Chantry of one chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of St. Nicholas in the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the suburbs of Bristol, for the souls of Robert Chepe and Agnes his wife, to be called the Chantry of Robert Chepe.”

This indicates that Robert Chepe was a person of consequence, as chantries were seldom established except for people of importance.

In 1442 the name of John Chippe of London appears in the London court records as plaintiff in actions to collect two debts of thirteen pounds each; and in 1452 John Chippe of Newberry, Berks, appears as defendant in a plea of debt of one hundred pounds. This was a very large sum in those days.

The chantry is thus described by W. W. Capes in his *Ecclesiastical History of England*:

In close connection with the parish churches were a large number of endowments, commonly called chantries. . . The

primary object of most of these was that masses should be regularly sung for the souls of the founder and his family or friends. The founder, after license from the Crown to grant lands in mortmain, commonly bound the chantry priest to take part in the ordinary services of the church in addition in his special work. . . . He was required also sometimes to keep a grammar school for a certain number of free scholars, and these little foundations formed a nucleus of much of the secondary education of after times.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY

The records of the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, contain a number of Chipp wills, from 1584 to 1697, in the counties of Salap (now Shropshire), Dorset and Hereford.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

In 1611 and 1637 there were additional wills, in Hereford and Middlesex. Also, from 1613 to 1696, a large number of baptisms, marriages and burials in London, particularly in the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell.

By an interesting coincidence this happens to be the church where Bishop Gilbert Burnet is buried, and where there is a monument to his memory.

It also appears that our own Lieut. Charles Chipp was not the first of that name to sail the seas. In 1626, during the reign of Charles I, a Charles Chipp was appointed Steward in the Royal Navy. Several years later his commanding officers certified that he had proved himself very able and efficient and recommended that he be commissioned Purser.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

There are numerous additional records of baptisms, mar-

riages and burials in St. James, Clerkenwell, and elsewhere in London, from 1707 to 1767.

NINETEENTH CENTURY

The London *Evening Standard* recently published the following item in its daily column headed "One Hundred Years Ago:"

MR. CHIPP, THE GUILDHALL DRUMMER

November 1st, 1830. An experimental lighting of Guildhall, in view of the Royal banquet on November 9, took place last night. The committee attended with their wands, and pointed out the various positions which would be taken up by members of the Royal Family.

There will be thirty performers in the band, and Mr. Wilman with his clarinet will lead. Mr. Chipp will manipulate the double drum.

The effect of the gas-light is gorgeous.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

The Chipp family in England seems to be dying out. When Mrs. Howard Chipp was abroad in 1910 she met by chance one family of Chipps. Some years later her daughter Elinor (now Mrs. John Miller) lived occasionally in England and did not meet anyone of the name, although she saw in the press accounts of a rather famous cricketer named Chipp who had been prominent a number of years before.

A few years ago, when Mrs. Stanley J. Matthews was abroad, the only Chipp in the London telephone directory was William R. Chipp, 73 Langham Road, Teddington, Middlesex. I have corresponded with this gentleman, who writes as follows:

The only information I have regarding my ancestors is that they were farmers in Dorset and other parts of the West Country.

As far as I know the name Chipp is very uncommon. . . . The only Chipp whose name strikes me as at all well known was one Herbert Chipp who was rather prominent in lawn tennis some forty or so years ago. I do not know whether or how my family is connected with his.

JOHN CHIPP, PROGENITOR

JOHN CHIPP, the founder of the family in America, was born in England on January 29, 1721, during the colorless but prosperous reign of George I. While in his twenties he married Jane Boleyn, only daughter of a London brewer. It is possible, but not likely, that she was descended from the noble family of that name of which the ill-fated Anne Boleyn was such a famous member some two centuries earlier.

To these parents, on a Christmas Day in London, 1749, was born a son, and soon afterwards the mother died. There is no record of any other children, and it is probable that he was an only child. He appears to have been christened Joseph John, but was always known as Joseph, and that is the name on his tombstone. In that day double Christian names were very uncommon. It was probably for this reason, and to avoid confusion with his father, that his middle name was dropped.

John Chipp lived in another golden period of English history. He was contemporary with Robert Walpole, William Pitt and Robert Clive. He saw the beginning of Methodism under Whitefield and the two Wesleys. He witnessed the introduction of the spinning jenny and the steam engine. He lived under each of the three Georges. He saw the downfall of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" at Culloden, and the commencement of the British Empire in India. He witnessed the beginning and the end of the Seven Years War, than which no war had greater results on the history of the world nor

brought greater triumphs to England. He joined in the general rejoicing which marked the British victories on the continent of Europe and at sea, and he swelled with pride over the conquest of Canada, culminating in the fall of Quebec in 1759 and of Montreal the following year. Never had England played so great a part in the history of mankind.

John Chipp was apparently then living in Norwich, or at least in some part of County Norfolk, on the east coast of England. He was by trade a carpenter and builder. He had not married again, and he and Joseph were more or less alone.

It is not known what first directed his attention to the New World. It may have been from following the progress of the British arms against the French and Indians in America. Perhaps it was the burden of taxation brought about by the war. At any rate, in 1760 he resolved that he and his son would try their fortunes overseas. But before this plan was carried out George II died, and he deferred his departure in order that he and Joseph might witness the coronation of George III.

This was one of the last coronations that was accompanied by all the pomp and circumstance of medieval times. There was a gorgeous procession to Westminster Abbey, in which the standards of England, Scotland and Ireland were borne by peers of the realm with attendant pages in the magnificent dress of the Elizabethan period. Other peers carried the various rich articles of regalia to be used in the coronation ceremony. Before the procession went the "Herb Strewers," maidens of rank and beauty who scattered sweet herbs and flowers in the royal pathway, and above the King's head was a canopy of cloth of gold borne by the Barons of the Cinque Ports in quaint array.

Then there was an enormous banquet in Westminster Hall, with hundreds of lords and ladies in silks and velvets and sparkling jewels. And in the midst of the feast the King's Champion, a Knight in full armor, attended by an imposing retinue, rode clattering into the Hall, with the Earl Marshal and Lord High Constable riding on either side. Throwing down his gauntlet he thrice loudly challenged to mortal combat any who might dare deny that the King was indeed the rightful heir.

How much of all this John and Joseph Chipp were able to see, unless they had a friend at court, we do not know. But we may be sure that they saw a great deal, and that Joseph especially, then a boy of ten, was duly thrilled at witnessing the accession of the popular young monarch, of whom England expected so much and received so little.

By the time the coronation was over there were already reports of disturbances and dissatisfaction in the American Colonies, and John again postponed their departure. Finally, when Joseph was fourteen, they started on the great adventure, setting sail from Norwich and landing at New York about two months later. The following quaint entry in John Chipp's notebook establishes the date of the journey, and also reveals the facts regarding Joseph's name:

I John Chipp and my Son Joseph John (is his Christian Name) set Sayl 4 of Aut for America. October 2, 1764, Landed in new York about 4 in the affter noon.

EARLY DAYS IN AMERICA

IT IS not known how long John and Joseph Chipp stayed in New York, but eventually they went to Marbletown, Ulster County, where they remained for a time. Later they removed to Kingston. The queer little note-book, sometimes referred to in the family as John Chipp's Diary, records visits to Philadelphia on "May ye 1 & 2 1767" and "June ye 7 to 13 1775." This book is little more than two by three inches in size, of only twenty-four pages, and is obviously home-made. It contains desultory entries scattered over a period of thirty-five years. The handwriting is clear and firm, but the spelling is somewhat erratic, even for that day.

KINGSTON IN 1764

When John Chipp came to Kingston it was a town of about one hundred substantially built dwellings of blue limestone, one story in height, with attics and very steep roofs. Each house had a barn. It was the third city in the Colony, ranking next to Albany and New York in size and importance. In fact its early history had run somewhat parallel to the history of those cities.

A trading post had been established soon after 1616 at the mouth of Rondout Creek, then called Esopus Creek after a tribe of Indians inhabiting the region. A few years later the United New Netherlands Company had built three forts or redoubts on the Hudson—one just below the present site of

Albany, one at the mouth of Esopus Creek and one on what is now Bowling Green in New York.

However, it was not until 1652, some twenty-five years after the settlement of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange (now Albany), that the first permanent settlement was made at Esopus—"an exceedingly beautiful land" as the colonists described it.

Other settlers came in rapidly. They were attracted, says Marius Schoonmaker in his *History of Kingston*, by the "broad and extensive acres of prairie flats and rich alluvial soil extending for miles upon miles along the several streams concentrating at that point, and ready for the husbandman's plow without the preparatory use of the woodsman's axe."

These conditions drew sturdy and industrious farmers, a very different class of colonists from those who settled in many other parts of America.

In spite of the fact that the settlers lived in constant dread of the Indians, with many depredations and several Indian wars, the settlement of Esopus, or Wiltwyck as it was soon called, prospered steadily, and before long became the greatest corn raising region in the entire Province of the New Netherlands.

It had passed from Dutch to English rule just a century before John and Joseph Chipp arrived, and the name had been changed to Kingston in compliment to Col. Francis Lovelace, the second Governor of the Colony, whose mother's family had an estate at Kingston L'Isle, near Wantage in Berkshire. At about the same time Ulster County had been named for the Duke of York's Irish Earldom.

Notwithstanding the long British rule, Kingston in 1764

—and indeed as late as 1820—was predominantly Dutch. English was the official language, but Dutch was the common tongue in family and friendly intercourse. Preaching was in Dutch, and the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston was for many years the only church between Newburgh and Albany. Dutch manners and customs prevailed. The festival of Santa Claus, or Christ Krinkle Day, occurred eleven days before Christmas, December 25th old style. This was the great day, ushered in by Santa Claus wandering about distributing presents to good children and whips to the unruly, in stockings hung in the chimney corners. Christmas Day itself was more a time of religious observance and domestic gayety.

THE REVOLUTION

John Chipp found the Colonies seething with discontent, which continually grew worse. The taxes proposed by England to pay the debts of the Seven Years War were bitterly resented. The colonists had furnished twenty-five thousand men for this war, and many others for previous French and Indian wars. They had maintained them in the field at a large expenditure of money. They were in no mood to bear additional burdens. Moreover, the swollen war prices had collapsed, bringing on a financial crisis. There was widespread distress and unemployment.

And so the Sugar Act in 1764, the Stamp Act in 1765, the prohibition of paper money, restrictions on manufacturing, and a host of other vexatious and burdensome measures, met with furious resistance, which finally led to a clash between British troops and the "Sons of Liberty" in New York in 1770, followed in a few weeks by a similar encounter in Boston which has become known as the "Boston Massacre."

Kingston was far from these scenes of conflict, but the echoes of them were heard in the joining of non-importing societies, the boycott of English cloth and other goods, and the constant whirr of spinning wheels as the devoted women of the community undertook to supply the deficiency. The "Boston Tea Party" in 1773 brought the conflict a little closer to Kingston, as it was a son of Ulster County who cried "Overboard with the tea" at the meeting in Faneuil Hill.

The following year a Kingston merchant who insisted on selling tea was "published as an enemy of the rights and liberties of America," and forced to apologize and reform.

John Chipp must have viewed these events with mixed emotions. He had come from the mother country more recently than most of his fellow townsmen. He doubtless had many close ties of blood and friendship that bound him to his old home. He still had the English rather than the Colonial point of view. It is probable that he did not immediately embrace the extreme attitude of the colonists. But when news came in 1775 of the Battle of Lexington, the people of Kingston lost no time in signing, almost unanimously, the "Articles of Association," by which they pledged themselves to support the Continental Congress then meeting in Philadelphia. It is interesting to note that Joseph Chipp, then 25, was among the first to sign, and that John Chipp, 54, was among the last. This was probably an instance of the impetuosity of youth and the caution of maturity, but it may have been that the elder man still felt a lingering loyalty to the young King whose coronation he had witnessed with such high hopes scarce a dozen years before.

However that may be, this much is certain—having once

made his choice there was never any wavering in his devotion to the cause of independence.

There had been an Ulster County Militia, under the English Governors, for more than seventy years. In the Kingston home of Mrs. Harold Frederick King (Dorothy Chipp) hangs a quaint old commission, dated in 1758, in favor of Abraham Van Steenberghen, Gentleman, appointing him as "First Lieutenant of the Company of Militia for the Corporation of Kingston, Ulster County, whereof Johannes Snyder, Junr, Esqre, is Captain." This commission is signed by James De Lancey, "His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New York and the Territories dependent thereon in America."

This organization apparently went over to the patriot cause in a body, and served throughout the war. Both John and Joseph Chipp appear as privates in the First Regiment, Ulster County Militia (*Olde Ulster*, Vol. IX, p. 163; Roberts' *New York in the Revolution*, 1898, p. 259.) This regiment was at first commanded by Col. Johannes Hardenbergh and later by Col. Johannis Snyder, the old Colonial Captain. John and Joseph Chipp are also mentioned later as receiving Land Bounty Rights, which were possibly a premium for re-enlistment. These rights were issued by the New York Legislature, and consisted of two thousand acres of land to Regimental officers, fifteen hundred to Captains and Surgeons, one thousand to Lieutenants and Ensigns and five hundred to all of lower rank. In some of the Colonies slaves were given as bounties instead of land.

The first act of the reorganized militia was to seize a sloop which was loading in the Hudson with supplies for the

British troops and war vessels. Subsequently part of this regiment was stationed at New York under Gen. Scott to aid in the defense of that City. Other portions were stationed at King's Bridge and in the Highlands of the Hudson under Gen. George Clinton. Another contingent remained in reserve at home to protect against Indian raids.

There is no record of just what service the Chipps performed, but John Chipp was in Kingston in the spring of 1777. In April of that year he was selected to make strong boxes and other equipment for Peter Van Brugh Livingston, first Treasurer of the State of New York. His bill for this work, meticulously itemized, even to "Glew and Nails," amounted to five pounds ten shillings. It is still on file in the State archives at Albany.

In this connection it may be noted in passing that the last Treasurer of the Province of New York, prior to the Revolution, was Abraham Lott, of the same family from which was descended Englebert Lott who married Amelia Margaret Chipp.

THE WAR COMES TO KINGSTON

In 1777 the war came rapidly to Kingston. In March of that year the New York Constitutional Convention, which had been driven from White Plains to Fishkill, was finally moved to Kingston. In April the State Constitution was adopted, and General George Clinton, an Ulster County man, was elected the first Governor. In September the first court held under the Constitution was convened by Chief Justice John Jay in the Kingston Court House. In the same month the Legislature became fully organized. The Senate met in the house of Abraham Van Gaasbeek on East Front

Street, now Clinton Avenue, and the Assembly in the house of Evert Bogardus, on the corner of Maiden Lane and Fair Street. The old Senate House is still preserved as an historical museum.

In October the forts in the islands were captured by the British, and the chain which had been stretched across the Hudson was removed. A few days later a fleet of thirty sail, with sixteen hundred men under Maj. Gen. Vaughan, appeared before Kingston and landed a strong force. As there were only one hundred militiamen to oppose them, the resistance was brief, and the city was burned on October 16, 1777. Only one house was left unharmed. The inhabitants lost all of their worldly goods, except such as had been hastily removed, and in many cases were reduced to poverty and want. The harvest had just taken place and the barns were full of the freshly gathered crops, which were all destroyed.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Safety, before they were forced to flee the city, news had come of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. This was the only bright spot in that calamitous month.

It is interesting to note that one of Burgoyne's officers was young Robert Burnett of the Twenty-first Royal North British Fusiliers, afterwards Sir Robert Burnett of Leys, Seventh Baronet. My great grandfather, William Burnett, was his Factor or Agent in the management of his estate in Scotland. William Burnett was also the grandfather of Elizabeth Graham Burnett, wife of Warren Chipp.

After the capture of Burgoyne the tide of war rolled away from Kingston, but until the last shot was fired and peace proclaimed that city furnished its full quota of men and materials in the cause of independence.

After being driven from Kingston the Legislature met wherever it could. It returned to Kingston in 1779, 1780 and 1783.

Towards the end of the struggle, in 1782, Gen. Washington visited Ulster County on his way to West Point. He passed a night at the house of Col. Cornelius Wynkoop in Stone Ridge, which is now owned and occupied by William Lounsbury, Jr., husband of the late Julia Maria Chipp. The next day he visited Kingston. Passing through Hurley he was presented with an Address of Welcome by President Matthew Ten Eyck, Speaker of the Trustees of the Freeholders. This Matthew Ten Eyck was the great great grandfather of Samuel Francis Ten Eyck, husband of Josephine Chipp.

In this same year the Kingston Court House and jail were rebuilt, with a whipping post and stocks in the yard. The Town Whipper received three pounds per year and free rent of the land on which he lived.

PEACE

The rejoicing which accompanied the cessation of hostilities in 1783 was nowhere more sincere and fervent than in Kingston. Certainly John and Joseph Chipp were especially glad to resume their usual occupations. During the war Joseph had married Elizabeth Kip, of an old Dutch family. Upon the burning of Kingston she had been forced to flee to Rosenkranses Kyserike, Town of Marbletown, and here their first child was born.

After the war Kingston entered upon a period of growth and improvement, and even aspired to be the capital of the Nation. John Chipp had lived for a time in London, and

was probably elated at the prospect of also residing in the capital of the new Republic. Kingston's claims were endorsed by the State Legislature and presented to the Congress, then meeting at Philadelphia, by Governor Clinton. In commending the petition to Congress he said:

The zealous and uniform efforts of the inhabitants of Kingston in the cause of liberty, and the calamities which they have suffered from the vengeance of Britain, avowedly for their distinguished patriotism, entitles them to consideration.

Needless to say this ambition was not realized. No doubt one of the reasons was that Kingston was too far from the geographical center of the United States.

Notwithstanding the failure of this project Kingston continued to prosper, and the first Federal Census, taken in 1790, showed a population of nearly four thousand. It was not only the center of trade for a wide and fertile region roundabout, but was also the point of departure for the many old and wealthy families of the County in their voyages to New York by sloops, which were then the accepted means of transportation.

John Chipp lived to see his son President of the Village, most of his grandchildren happily married and great grandchildren prattling on his knee. He also lived just long enough to see the first steamboat, Robert Fulton's *Clermont*, in regular service on the Hudson.

He could look back upon a useful and well spent life. He had lived in an historic era in England and had helped to make history in America. His great adventure had proved a success, and as he silently prepared to set out upon

another Great Adventure from which no traveller returns, he found comfort in the thought that he would soon rejoin the young wife whose fair form he had left in the English churchyard nearly half a century before.

He died April 19, 1808, in his eighty-seventh year. He was upright, conscientious and industrious, a devout Christian and a good citizen. He was highly respected and deeply mourned by all who knew him.

JOSEPH CHIPP, PRESIDENT OF THE VILLAGE

AS already recorded, Joseph Chipp was born in London, December 25, 1749, and came to America with his father in 1764. He was a man of character and ability. Although a comparative newcomer he had thrown in his lot with his neighbors in the War for Independence, and was popular with them. His marriage to a member of the aristocratic Kip family had given him influential friends and relatives among the old Dutch residents.

In 1805 Kingston was incorporated as a Village by Act of Legislature, and Joseph Chipp was elected as one of the three Assessors. The following year he was elected a Director, and the Board of Directors chose him for President, corresponding to the present office of Mayor. It is an evidence of his ability and popularity that he was re-elected as Director in 1807 and 1808, and each time was chosen President. In 1809 he retired from office, but the following year was recalled to service and was again chosen President for two successive years.

There was also a body known as the "Board of Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston," which had been in existence since 1688. It consisted of twelve members elected annually from among the leading citizens of the town. Five of the Trustees were designated to hold court each month. In 1807 Joseph Chipp was elected a member of this Board and held office continuously for five years, in addition to his other duties. He was the first man

to be elected to this office who was not a native born citizen of the town.

Schoonmaker's *History of Kingston* contains a list of old houses which were still standing in 1820. This list states:

Directly east of the old stone homestead of Oke Sudam, on the corner of Dover and John Streets, stood a long one-story frame building, the Chipp homestead. In 1820 it was owned and occupied by James Chipp, son of Joseph. The west end was used by him as a dwelling and the east end as a carpenter shop.

It is likely that in the time of John and Joseph Chipp it was used in a similar manner.

Everett Fowler, in his valuable book on *The Founding and Early Development of Kingston*, published in 1924, describes this house as a one-story stone house, and shows a picture of it with the caption "Joseph Chipp house (northeast corner of Fair and John Streets. Destroyed.)"

He writes me that he remembers this house distinctly. It would therefore appear that in describing this dwelling as a frame house Schoonmaker's *History* was in error, as Mr. Fowler has a photograph to support his recollection.

Joseph Chipp passed away January 12, 1816, aged sixty-six. His wife followed him three days later, also sixty-six years of age. It is a curious coincidence that they should have been born within three months of each other and died only three days apart. They were laid side by side in the burying ground of the Old Dutch Church in Kingston, where John Chipp was also interred. Father and son bequeathed to their descendents an honored name which is respected to this day.

MAIN BRANCHES OF THE CHIPP FAMILY

AS Joseph Chipp was the only child of John Chipp so far as known, and at any rate the only one who came to America, the main branches of the Chipp family in this country were founded by his children. This chapter will contain a brief account of those children and an outline of the main descents from them, not including the more recent generations. Full details of these descents down to date will be found in the Genealogical Tree accompanying this volume.

Joseph Chipp and Elizabeth Kip had five children, whose names and dates of birth have been preserved on the fly leaf of an old book belonging to John Chipp, which was apparently inherited by Joseph Chipp and is now in the possession of the Wygant descendants. These names and dates have been verified from tombstones and family bibles, and are indisputable.

A genealogist employed by Rodney Dennistoun Chipp some years ago discovered in some publication a record of five additional children, and placed the birth of John Chipp, the eldest son, ten years earlier than the actual date. There are also other obvious inaccuracies. His notes do not show the source of his information.

The most diligent search has failed to confirm the existence of these additional children, and the matter is mentioned here merely in case some reader should come across the supposed record of these children and think they had been overlooked.

The five children known to have been the result of this union are shown below. They were all born in Kingston except the eldest, who was born at Kyserike, where his mother took refuge when Kingston was burned by the British, as already stated. From these have descended all the Chipps in America.

I. JOHN CHIPP

John Chipp, eldest son of Joseph Chipp, was born April 23, 1778, and died September 14, 1863, aged eighty-five. His grave is in the old Sharpe Burying Ground in Kingston.

In 1804 he married Hannah Van Steenbergh, daughter of Matthew Van Steenbergh and Hillitje Schoonmaker, two old and respected families.

John Chipp did more to perpetuate the family name than any of his brothers. To some extent he took his father's place in public affairs, and his descendants have been more numerous and more distinguished than those of any other branch.

In 1805 he was a charter member and Senior Deacon of the first Masonic Lodge established in Kingston, which was known as Kingston Lodge No. 23 (afterwards No. 20). In 1817 he was elected Master of this Lodge, and again in 1823.

In 1816 he was a member of the last "Board of Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston," and was chosen as its presiding officer. In this position he had the honor of winding up the affairs of the Trustees and dissolving the Board, which had been in existence for one hundred and twenty-eight years.

He was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-four years, commencing in 1823, and was Supervisor of Ulster County in 1835-36.

Mrs. Joseph Deyo Chipp recollects the house in which he lived. She always understood that it was the original Chipp homestead, rather than the house on John Street. She describes it as a large frame house of two stories, with a very steep roof, which stood where the Civil War Monument now stands, in the churchyard of the First Reformed Dutch Church. It had a deep yard in the rear, with fine fruit trees. It had evidently stood in a larger plot of ground, for when she knew it the sidewalk came so close that there was room only for a tiny stoop, with no steps in front but narrow steps going up on each end.

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Uncle Deyo's parents died when he was a child, and during his boyhood he lived in this house with his grandfather, John Chipp. The family was a large one and the only place for little Deyo to sleep was in the attic. The house was so old that in the Winter the snow blew in through the cracks onto his bed.

Later on Howard Chipp lived there when first married, and it was the childhood home of Howard Chipp, Jr., and his sister Caroline. Matthew Chipp and his wife Jane also lived in the old house, which has long since passed away.

The homestead and large lot adjoining were purchased from the Chipp heirs by the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, to prevent the erection of a rival hotel on that commanding corner. Subsequently it was bought by Judge Clearwater and Col. Tremper and presented to the First Dutch Church, as an addition to its church yard. The tombstones now there do not mark graves. They were moved in 1883 from their original position adjacent to the church, to make way for the construction of a heating plant. The stones thus moved are marked on the back with a small Maltese cross.

John Chipp and Hannah Van Steenbergh had six sons, most of whom lived to an advanced age. A genealogical outline, showing the main divisions of this branch of the family, is as follows:

1. CHARLES WINANS CHIPP. Married Eleanora Deyo and had issue:
 1. John. Married Elizabeth Merritt and had issue.
 2. Joseph Deyo. Married Josephine Bonaparte Terpinning and had issue.
 3. Charles. Died young.
 4. Julia Maria. Married James Gilbert Burnett and had issue.
 5. Rodney. Married Sarah Elizabeth Denniston and had issue.
2. MATTHEW CHIPP. Married Jane ———.
3. RODNEY AUGUSTUS CHIPP. Unmarried.
4. SIDNEY CHIPP. Unmarried.
5. HOWARD CHIPP. Married Agnes Whitlock Tompson and had issue:
 1. Howard, Jr. Married Lucy North Vary and had issue.
 2. Thomas Tompson. Died young.
 3. Caroline Harbottle. Married Ephriam G. Lawrence and had issue.
 4. Arthur. Died young.
6. WARREN CHIPP. Married Elizabeth Graham Burnett and had issue:
 1. Amelia Margaret. Married Englebert Lott and had issue.
 2. Charles Winans.
 3. Anna Graham.

4. Elizabeth Burnett. Died young.
5. Alice Warren. Married James Scott and had issue.
6. Katherine Burnett. Married John Ferguson Harris and had issue.
7. Agnes Marion. Married Calvert Bowyer Vaux.
8. Warren Sidney. Married Annetta Rebecca Biggs Klingensmith and had issue.

II. JAMES CHIPP

James Chipp, the second son of Joseph, was born December 11, 1780, and died March 14, 1826. He is buried in the Sharpe Burying Ground.

He was a member of the first fire company organized in Kingston, in 1805. He was a carpenter by trade, and apparently inherited the old house and shop on John Street. He lived there with his wife Ruth Anderson, whom he married in 1826. They were a childless couple, but doubtless found much pleasure in their numerous nieces and nephews.

III. HENRY CHIPP

Henry Chipp was born May 31, 1783. He married Ann De Meyer about 1814 and had two children. He died January 28, 1862. His grave is in the Sharpe Cemetery.

His marriage allied the Chipps to another ancient Dutch family of wealth and distinction. In 1820 he owned and occupied the old stone homestead of Dr. Henry J. Slegt, on the south side of John Street near Dover, now No. 24 John Street. The house is well preserved and is now owned by the Cook family.

His daughter Charlotte, before her marriage to Capt. Asa Stewart Wygant, kept a girls' school in this block, apparent-

ly in the old carpenter shop across the street, which was doubtless remodeled somewhat for that purpose.

The descents from Henry Chipp and Ann De Meyer were as follows:

1. CHARLOTTE CHIPP. Married Asa Stewart Wygant and had issue:

1. Anna Elizabeth.
2. Emma.
3. Mary Ward. Married John George Philip and had issue.
4. Henry Chipp. Married Mrs. Mary E. Kirtland.
5. Irene F.
6. Willis.
7. Elsie Dederick. Married William A. Choate and had issue.

2. JOSEPH. Married Jane McDonald and had issue:

1. Henry.
2. Gertrude. Married Morris Kortwright.

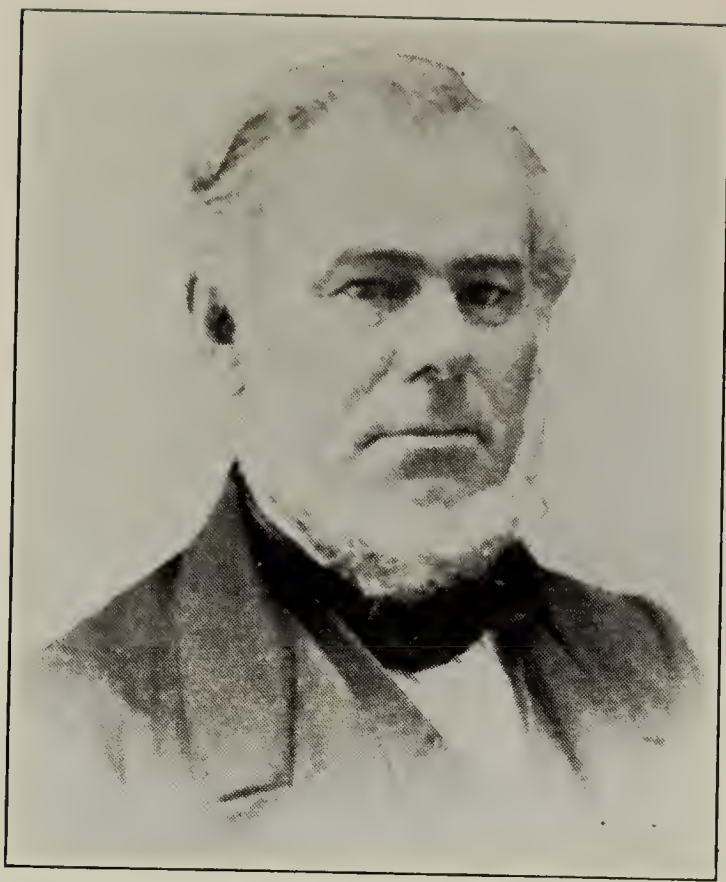
IV. CHARLES W. CHIPP

Charles W. Chipp was born August 31, 1785, and died in 1831. Prior to 1809 he married Rachel Mineaux and apparently moved to New York City. He had three children, but the information available regarding them and their descendants is very fragmentary. However, one of his sons, Rev. William M. Chipp, was a distinguished divine. A sketch of his life is given in another chapter.

The descents from Charles W. Chipp and Rachel Mineaux, so far as known, were as follows:

1. MARY CHIPP. Married ——— Ball and had issue:

1. Minnie. Married and had issue.



HOWARD CHIPP
1812—1895



WARREN CHIPP
1814—1887

2. REV. WILLIAM M. CHIPP. Married Mrs. Ruth McKean and had issue:

1. Ophelia M.
2. Mary. Married — Bartholomew and had issue.
3. Cleanthe K.
4. Rachel.

3. CHARLES W. CHIPP. Married and had issue:

1. Lachie. Married — Mott.
2. Millicent. Married — Morrison.
3. Charles.

V. CATHERINE CHIPP

Catherine Chipp was born July 8, 1788, and died January 9, 1837. Her grave is in the old Sharpe Cemetery, with the graves of her husband and children. She married in 1810 Peter Van Gaasbeek, of an old and distinguished family. Hardly more than a year from the time she became a bride her young husband was called to the colors as Captain of an Ulster County Company which served in New York during the War of 1812. He returned unharmed, attained the rank of Major, and lived in Kingston to a ripe age, surviving his wife by more than thirty years. He died on his ninetieth birthday. They had a large family, most whom died unmarried.

There are no descendants of this branch still living, so far as known. The descendants were:

1. EDGAR. Died young.
2. ELIZABETH. Married Martin Esterly and had issue:
 1. Edgar.
 2. Alice.
3. FREDERICK. Died young.

4. ARIETTA.
5. CORNELIA.
6. DEBORAH.
7. JOSEPH. Died young.
8. AUGUSTUS.
9. JACOBUS.

GENEALOGICAL TREE

Reference is again made to the Genealogical Tree accompanying this volume, for further details regarding the Chipp descents. It is complete to April 1, 1933, so far as records are available. It is believed that the only incomplete branch is that of Charles W. Chipp (IV above). Persistent efforts have been made to secure further information regarding this branch, but without success. It is probable that it is extinct.

The belief that all the Chipps in America are descended from John and Joseph is supported by the investigations of my Uncle Rodney Chipp, who travelled for many years over a large part of the United States in connection with his duties as Special Examiner for the Federal Pension Bureau. He told me that in each city he visited he consulted the city directory, and that he never found anyone by the name of Chipp except those in Ulster County and the few that had emigrated from there.

Recently I have travelled over a considerable portion of the United States and have had the same experience, except that I have found several families by the name of "Chipps." I have corresponded with them but have not been able to connect any of them with the Chipp family.

SOME EMINENT CHIPPS

BRIEF accounts have been given of Joseph Chipp and his immediate descendants. Attention now will be directed to some of the more eminent members of succeeding generations.

CHARLES WINANS CHIPP, COUNTY CLERK

Charles Winans Chipp, eldest son of John Chipp and Hannah Van Steenbergh, was born in Kingston, February 17, 1805, and died May 9, 1846, at forty-one years of age. In 1833 he married Eleanora Deyo, of an old New Paltz family of French descent. Her death occurred a year before his. Their graves are in the old Sharpe Cemetery, side by side.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar but never practised. In 1831 he was commissioned Quartermaster of the Sixth Division of Infantry, New York State Militia, and was honorably discharged the following year. In 1834 he was elected County Clerk of Ulster County, and in 1841 a member of the Board of Trustees of Kingston Academy.

In those days it was quite the thing to belong to a fire company. My grandfather was a member of Engine Company No. 4. I have his certificate of appointment, dated in 1840 and signed by the President and Clerk of the Village. It bears a quaint woodcut of a small hand-operated fire engine drawn by dignified firemen in helmets and long-tailed coats. They do not seem to be in much of a hurry, in spite of the burning house in the background.

I have an interesting souvenir of my grandfather in the form of a note book, with entries running from 1835 to 1840. In it he kept records of his household expenses, and his pigs, calves, chickens and children, in an amusing medley. The entries are in a firm, fine hand, and show that he was careful, accurate and methodical. Some of the prices are in dollars and cents and some in shillings and pence, but the shillings were of twelve and one-half cents each.

Towards the end of the book is a memorandum showing the heroic measures that were then in vogue in cases of illness:

Taken sick Nov. 1st. Sent for Dr. Nelson on the 6th. Was bled twice on the 7th. Was cupped on the 9th. Had a blister applied on the 17th. Had a blister applied to the stomach on the 20th.

Commenced taking the blue pills Nov. 16th, 2 a day. Took 3 pills and then began with the Calomel powders, to be taken every two or three hours. On the 21st had taken 24; on the 24th had taken 32.

In those days only the most robust survived medical care. My grandfather was not very strong. He was the first of the Chipps to die at a comparatively early age.

He left four little orphans to the care of relatives. John and Deyo, boys of eleven and ten, went to their grandfather's. My mother, six, was adopted by Uncle Warren and Aunt Elizabeth, who had been married only three weeks. Rodney, just four, became the protege of his Uncle Rodney the bookseller, and was trained to that business.

My mother has frequently told me that her earliest recollection was being lifted up to look into her mother's coffin. She was not yet five years old. Her father died on her sixth birthday.

Charles Winans Chipp was popular and respected. He was a man of fine character and high integrity. He well maintained the traditions of the family.

REV. WILLIAM M. CHIPP

Rev. William M. Chipp, son of Charles W. Chipp and grandson of Joseph, was born in New York City, October 28, 1810, and died in Hudson, New York, September 23, 1889, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

He had an honorable record of fifty years in the effective work of the Christian ministry. Twenty-one years were spent in the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and twenty-nine years in the New York Conference. He was pastor of the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of White Plains in 1858-59 and again in 1865. In 1887, two years before his death, he delivered an address at the Centennial Service of this church and presided over a "Meeting of Reminiscences." He was a popular preacher, an able scholar and a saintly man. In accordance with the practice of his Church he was called upon to preside over many different congregations, and he was loved and revered by all whom he thus served.

He married Rachel Mineaux of New York, and had four daughters, one of whom married and had a son, as shown on the Genealogical Tree, but if there are any descendants of this branch of the family still living, diligent inquiry has failed to bring them to light.

HOWARD CHIPP

Howard Chipp, fifth son of John Chipp, and grandson of Joseph, was born in Kingston, October 12, 1812, and died

at his home at 109 Fair Street, December 18, 1895, in his eighty-fourth year. In 1851 he married Agnes Whitlock Tompson, of a fine old Brooklyn family, who survived him for nearly fifteen years. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy.

He was educated at Kingston Academy and Union College, graduating in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and practised his profession in Kingston for more than half a century. He was a man of great erudition, a linguist and an authority on classical and modern literature. My mother was one of his favorite nieces. He took a great interest in her education, reading Latin with her, and making her acquainted with the English poets. She told me that she was indebted to him for forming and directing her literary tastes. He was popular with all, and was held in special esteem by his fellow members of the Ulster County bar, of which he was for many years the oldest member.

I well remember him as a courtly gentleman of the old school, with a fringe of white whiskers, and twinkling eyes. He was witty, genial and lovable. His character was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact.

WARREN CHIPP

Warren Chipp, youngest son of John Chipp, and brother of Howard, was born in Kingston, December 8, 1814, and died there April 23, 1887, in his seventy-third year. He married Elizabeth Graham Burnett in 1845 and had eight children. She died in 1874.

He lived in a delightful square frame house of two stories and basement, set in the midst of about eight acres fronting on Wall Street and extending through on the west to the

"Flat Rocks," beyond what is now Washington Avenue, and on the south to Linderman Avenue. The house was reached by a grassy lane and narrow stone walk, and was surrounded by an old-fashioned garden and large shade trees. There was a cool well with mossy buckets. A brook ran alongside the house and garden, and there was a white wooden bridge where it was crossed by the lane and walk.

The place was called "Brookside," and was my mother's girlhood home. As already related, she had been adopted by Uncle Warren and Aunt Elizabeth upon the death of her parents. She was indeed fortunate in finding a place in the heart as well as the home of Uncle Warren's young bride, then only twenty-two years of age, who devotedly took the place of the mother the little orphan had never known. "Brookside" was a happy home for her and her young cousins, as it was for a later generation—the children of Alice Chipp, who married James Scott.

The old lane has now become Warren Street, and the old house, somewhat modernized, is No. 29. It has passed out of the possession of the family, but the present James Scott lives next door, at No. 33.

Uncle Warren was a stone merchant on a large scale at the time when the popularity of Ulster County bluestone was at its height. The sidewalks of New York, famous in song and story, were paved with this product. It was also shipped to nearly every other important city of the United States for sidewalks and door and window lintels. I remember the long procession of low-swung wagons with their large wheels and heavy draft horses, wending their way along Wall Street to the barges in Rondout Creek. In many cases a single enormous flagstone constituted the entire load. In that day paving

in Kingston was confined to sidewalks, so the stone dealers had laid a track of narrow flagstones down the center of the street for their trucks to roll on. This was worn into deep grooves by the broad iron tires.

Later on Uncle Warren raised seeds and vegetables in his fields surrounding "Brookside," and had a seed store in the old Van Steenbergh house on Wall Street, which he owned. This had been the residence of his Grandfather, Matthew Van Steenbergh, and had been built by the latter's father. It was one of the picturesque old stone houses of pre-Revolutionary days, similar to the house of Tobias Van Steenbergh, Jr., farther south on Wall Street, which was the only house which escaped damage when Kingston was burned by the British in 1777. It had come into the possession of Warren Chipp through his mother, Hannah Van Steenbergh, from whom he probably inherited the acreage already referred to. The property had doubtless been part of the original Van Steenbergh farm. He used the old house as a residence prior to the construction of "Brookside," which must have been built about 1852. Amelia and Charlie were born in the Van Steenbergh house, while all his other children were born in the new home.

Warren Chipp was throughout his life an earnest Jeffersonian Democrat. For several terms he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, and for more than one term was Chairman of the Board. He was admired and loved by members of his own party for the fearless way he worked for the good of the people of the County, and respected by his opponents for his honesty, and for his wise and just decisions. At one election no one would run against



“BROOKSIDE”
Home of Warren Chipp



NO. 150 CLINTON AVENUE, KINGSTON
Home of Joseph Deyo Chipp

him, and he was nominated on both the Democratic and Republican tickets.

During a large part of his life he was perhaps best known for his prominence in Masonic affairs. Old Lodge No. 20, of which his father had been Master, had been dissolved, and some years later a new Lodge, known as No. 10, was organized. Warren Chipp was the first applicant for membership, and in 1852 became Senior Warden. The following year he was elected Master and was re-elected for four successive terms. During this time the Lodge attained a membership of one hundred and sixty-two, of whom he initiated one hundred and one. In 1858 he retired from office, but was unanimously elected again the following year and served for two years, when he refused to serve further. However, his leadership was considered so indispensable that he was not allowed to remain in retirement but was elected Master again in 1862, 1863, 1866, 1871 and 1877. All told he served as Master twelve years during a period of twenty-four years.

He was also a member of Mount Horeb Chapter No. 75, Royal Arch Masons, and one of its first officers.

I remember Uncle Warren as tall, dignified and silent, with a long beard and blue eyes under shaggy brows. He always seemed to me to be the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, and I think I was not the only one who stood in awe of him. In reality, however, he was benevolent and kindly. He was a devoted husband and loving father. He was respected and honored by all who were familiar with his upright life and sterling qualities.

HOWARD CHIPP, JR.

Howard Chipp, Jr., son of Howard Chipp, was born in Kingston, May 24, 1852, and died there May 3, 1927, nearly seventy-five years of age. Like his father he was a man of great learning, and a leading member of the bar of Ulster County, of which at one time he was President. He was also a member of the New York State Bar Association.

In 1885 he married Lucy North Vary, of an old Kingston family. Later she took an active part in club and civic work and was the first woman appointed on a Board of Health in the United States. She died in 1914. They had two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. John Miller, is a successful novelist, writing under her maiden name of Elinor Chipp. Her sister, Mrs. Harold Frederick King, still lives in the house which their father owned, 127 Fair Street.

Howard Chipp represented the Seventh Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention of 1894. In 1895 and again in 1910 he was the Democratic nominee for County Judge, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was an incorporator, Trustee and President of the Kingston Club. He was President of the Kingston City Library, Secretary of the Kingston City Hospital, and Director of the Rondout National Bank and Ulster County Savings Institution. He was a patron of art and letters, a member of The Players' Club and of the National Arts Club of New York City. He was also an authority on the early history of Ulster County.

He was an outstanding citizen of Kingston and of the State. He was loved and honored by all. No member of the Chipp family had more friends or was more highly respected by those who knew him.

LIEUT. CHARLES WINANS CHIPP

LIEUT. Charles Winans Chipp, U. S. N., was the most distinguished member of the Chipp family. He was studious, resourceful, loyal and brave. He was known as the best seaman in the American Navy. He was popular with his fellow officers and was idolized by his men. His brief but brilliant career was full of honor. His record was without a blemish.

He was Executive Officer of the Arctic exploration steamer *Jeannette*, and perished heroically while trying to pilot his boat's crew to safety, after that ill-fated vessel had been crushed in the ice. He was just thirty-three when he died.

Charlie Chipp, as he was called in the family, was the eldest son of Warren Chipp and Elizabeth Graham Burnett. He was born in Kingston, August 23, 1848, and spent a happy boyhood at "Brookside," the family home.

My mother helped to coach him for his examinations for the Naval Academy, which he entered before he was fifteen. He graduated in 1868, and soon had a chance to show his courage, in what was known as the Korean War. Korea was endeavoring to maintain a policy of isolation, and in 1871, when some American sailors were shipwrecked on her coast, they were put to death. Uncle Sam thought it was bad enough for Americans to be cast away on a foreign shore without losing their heads as well. The Navy was given the task of investigation and punishment.

Charlie was second in command of a landing party which was ordered to take a Korean citadel. It had always been supposed to be impregnable.

"Do you see that flag?" said Lieutenant McKee to his men as they were about to charge. "Well, that's what we're going after. If I fall don't stop for me, but go on and get it."

A little later he fell dead as he sprang over the parapet. Charlie assumed command and successfully completed the assault.

In 1873 he was serving on the *Juniata* when that ship was ordered to the coast of Greenland to search for the arctic steamer *Polaris*.

Having proceeded as far north as practicable, a steam launch thirty-five feet long, known as the *Little Juniata*, was provisioned for sixty days and despatched, with a picked crew, to continue the search farther north. Every inch of available space was used for supplies, and the quarters for officers and men were so small that they had to sleep "spoon-fashion." Lieut. George W. De Long was in charge of the little craft, with Charlie Chipp, now a Lieutenant, second in command. The two men had been at Annapolis together, and this voyage cemented a friendship which endured through life.

This expedition of the *Little Juniata* has been described as one of the most hazardous and venturesome undertakings in the history of Arctic exploration. Gales of the greatest severity were encountered, and terrible hardships were endured. They reached North Latitude 75 degrees, 52 minutes without finding any trace of the *Polaris*, and only put about to return when the ice ahead was four feet thick. Before the



LIEUT. CHARLES WINANS CHIPP, U. S. N.
1848—1881

return journey was completed they were burning pork under the boiler to keep up steam. They were welcomed by their shipmates as men returned from the dead. De Long himself said, "It was a miracle of Divine Providence that we were saved."

There is a lure about the Arctic that is irresistible. De Long had felt it, and even while being mercilessly buffeted by those icy gales he was planning another voyage to wrest their mysterious secret from them.

"How would you like to be seeking the North Pole instead of another ship," he said to Charlie one day.

"Great," was the reply.

"Well, before coming north I learned that James Gordon Bennett, owner of the New York *Herald*, was thinking of financing an expedition to find the Pole. I wrote him and received some encouragement that I might get the command. If I do, how about your being Executive Officer?"

"Is that a promise," said Charlie eagerly.

"It is, if you will agree to accept," and they solemnly shook hands.

Upon their return to the United States they were thrilled to find that this country and Spain were on the verge of war. An American ship, the *Virginius*, had been seized by a Spanish war vessel while carrying arms and men to the Cuban insurgents. The Captain and more than fifty others had been summarily executed. Further executions had been prevented only by the arrival of a British sloop of war.

Excitement ran high. The situation was tense. Many Americans, already incensed by Spain's brutal treatment of

Cuba, clamored for war. It looked as though they were going to get it.

Spain finally made a sufficient apology and agreed to surrender the *Virginius* and the surviving members of her crew. The *Juniata* had been ordered to Cuban waters, and it was her commander who received the surrender.

With the prospect of a perfectly good war gone glimmering, it was a melancholy group that met in the ward room to exchange condolences. Suddenly an orderly appeared with a summons for Lieut. Chipp to report to the Captain without delay.

"Chipp," said Capt. Braine, "my report of this affair, together with other information I have gained, must be sent to Washington without delay. But if I mail my despatches they will be opened by the Spanish censor, and they're none of his blamed business." Only he used a stronger word.

"Why don't you send an officer to Washington with them, sir?"

"That's exactly what I mean to do," said the Captain, but he must be a man of exceptional resourcefulness, as the ship on which he takes passage may be boarded upon some pretext, and everyone searched. Now, if *you* were carrying the despatches, where would you conceal them so they couldn't possibly fall into Spanish hands."

Charlie thought a moment.

"I wouldn't conceal them at all, sir," he said at length. "I would destroy them before they had a chance to search me."

"That's all very well, young man," exploded the Captain, "but that wouldn't get this information to Washington."

"Oh, I would memorize the reports, and deliver them verbally," was the quiet reply.

He got the assignment.

In 1879 Charlie was in China. He had become betrothed to his cousin, Amy La Forge, a charming and talented girl. He was soon coming home to be married. He was a man of striking and distinguished appearance—tall and handsome, with light brown hair and beard, and blue eyes. He was quiet and reserved but had a keen sense of humor.

He had almost forgotten his Arctic ambitions, but De Long had been hard at work on the project. Bennett had been persuaded to finance the expedition. A suitable vessel had been purchased and renamed the *Jeannette*, after Bennett's daughter. By special Act of Congress the Secretary of the Navy had been authorized to accept the vessel and take charge of the expedition, all expenses to be paid by Bennett. Charlie was detached from the Asiatic Station and ordered to San Francisco to supervise the fitting out of the *Jeannette* as Executive Officer.

The *Jeannette* passed through the Golden Gate, northward bound, on July 8, 1879. At this time De Long wrote to his wife:

Chipp is, as he always was and always will be, calm and earnest. He has always something to do, and is always doing it in that quiet, steady and sure manner of his. He smiles rarely and says very little, but I know where he is and how reliable and true he is in every respect.

A graphic account of the expedition, entitled *The Voyage of the Jeannette*, was published by Mrs. De Long, based on

her husband's letters and journals. From this record it appears that about six weeks after leaving San Francisco the ship entered the Arctic Ocean, and was soon fast in the ice. She was never released until she was crushed and sunk nearly two years later, on June 13, 1881. Where she went down the ice was measured and found to be more than thirty-two feet thick.

The officers and crew, numbering thirty-three persons, had time to take to the ice before the ship sank. Their supplies and equipment were packed into the three boats and these loaded on sleds. There were also four dog teams. In this fashion they set out southward in an attempt to reach the coast of Siberia. Charlie was suffering from general debility, insomnia and lead poisoning, and was under the Surgeon's care for more than a month after leaving the ship.

The travelling was slow and laborious in the extreme. It was Summer, and the ice was thawing and breaking up. It was terribly rough, and frequently enormous cracks would open up in front of the party or in the midst of their camp. These would have to be flanked or ferried. Large floes which had been held under by others would rise to the surface and flounder around like huge whales. Where the edges came together large blocks would break off and rear up to a height of twenty-five or thirty feet, then break and scatter large fragments for yards around. Rains and thawing temperatures covered the ice with water, and the constant movement raised it into great ridges and hummocks. There were not enough men and dogs to move all the supplies at once. Seven trips had to be made by the men, and nine by the dog teams, over each heart-breaking mile, in order to bring everything forward. By utmost exertion they were at first able to make

only a mile a day, while the current was carrying the ice-pack three miles a day in the opposite direction. Eventually they reached smoother going, and some open water, and were able to make better progress.

After travelling for six weeks land was discovered and Charlie was detailed to explore it. It was named Bennett Island. A month later other islands were found and made out to be the New Siberian Islands, only eighteen miles from the coast.

On September 12, two months after leaving the ship, they set sail for the mainland. De Long was in the first cutter, Charlie took charge of the second, and Lieut. Danenhower commanded the whaleboat. When within a few miles of the coast the boats became separated in a gale. The second cutter was never seen or heard from again.

De Long and his party succeeded in landing on the Lena River delta, with only four days' provisions left. In this extremity he despatched two hardy seamen, Noros and Nindermann, to the nearest settlement for aid. It was believed to be about ninety-five miles distant. In reality there was a village, not shown on the chart, only fifteen miles from where they landed.

Meantime the party from the whaleboat had landed on another part of the coast and succeeded in reaching a settlement. It was now under command of Chief Engineer Melville, as Danenhower had been stricken with snow blindness.

Noros and Nindermann, after travelling for three weeks with no food except portions of their boots and fur clothing, fell in with a native who eventually put them in touch with

Melville. A search for De Long and his companions was immediately organized, but not until the following Spring did they succeed in finding their bodies in the snow. De Long's journal, with its simple record of starvation, death and Christian fortitude, is one of the most pathetic documents ever penned.

On the 123rd day after leaving the ship he wrote: "Strong southwest wind. No news from Nindermann. We are in the hands of God, and unless He intervenes we are lost. We cannot move against the wind, and staying here means starvation."

Two days later is the entry: "Oct. 15, 125th day. Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Concluded to move on at sunrise. Alexy breaks down. Also Lee."

The little party of fourteen dwindled to thirteen, to ten, to eight, and finally to six. At first they buried the bodies in the snow. Then they merely dragged them out of sight. Soon they became too weak for even this simple service. The last entry was:

"Oct. 30, Sunday, 140th day. Boyd and Gortz died during the night. Mr. Collins dying."

Only three were left. Which went first will never be known.

Mother and I were in Washington when the survivors returned. We saw Melville, Danenhower, Noros and Nindermann, and got what information we could. They all testified to Charlie's ability and heroism, and Danenhower said:

"I suppose I am the only one he told, but Chipp was never

able to free himself from a conviction that he would never return home. When we were abandoning ship everyone else took such personal belongings as could be carried, but Chipp even left a fine gold watch hanging in his cabin to go down with the ship."

"But isn't there a chance that he has reached some remote settlement," Mother asked, "and that he will yet be heard from?"

"Of course there is a chance," he answered kindly, "and for that reason the Department is searching the entire coast, but it is my opinion that he went down in that storm—a far more merciful death than that which overtook poor De Long and his men. Unfortunately the second cutter was the smallest and least seaworthy of the three boats, and the others were nothing to brag about in such a gale."

Repeated searches, lasting for nearly a year, were made for Charlie and his crew. The whole world shared with relatives and friends the long months of agonizing suspense. No trace of them was ever found.

Amy was the last to give up hope. She did not live long after she was convinced that Charlie was dead. Mother always said that she died of a broken heart.

And so ended one of the most tragic histories of Arctic exploration. The expedition had set forth with high hopes and bright prospects. It had all the resources and equipment that unlimited wealth could procure, and all the skill and courage that the Navy could supply. The closing of the ice around the vessel so early in the voyage prevented the securing of much scientific material, but De Long had great expectations of what was to be accomplished along that line,

and of the success that would be theirs. He thus wrote in his journal:

Everything is done quietly and with precision, and aided by Chipp and Melville, whose superiors the Navy cannot show, with their untiring energy and fertility of device, I am confident of being able to do all that man can do to carry on the expedition to a safe termination.

At a reception that was given in honor of Chief Engineer Melville I fell into conversation with a Naval officer. He did not know who I was.

"It makes me sad," he said, "to think that Chipp, the grandest man of them all, should not be here to enjoy these honors. Chipp was the best seaman in the American Navy."

"Isn't that a pretty strong statement?" I asked, to draw him out.

"It is," he replied, "but it is true. I don't mean that there are not many officers who were as good navigators, and many who had as sound judgment, but there are none who combined in so large a degree those qualities that go to make up the perfect officer. He was a close student, young, ardent, manly and brave. He knew every man on shipboard by name where it was possible to do so. As a rule a watch officer, in giving an order, will say, 'Jack, do so and so.' Sailors don't like this, and Chipp never did it. He would address a man by name and say 'I wish you would do this,' and the man would nearly break his neck to do it quickly. He was always studying the comfort of the men when his brother officers were satisfied with making themselves comfortable. Everybody liked him, officers and crew.

"And I will tell you something else," he continued; "Chipp was the only officer on the *Jeannette* who did not

use some influence to secure the appointment. He was selected by De Long and the Department as the man best fitted for the post. Doesn't that prove what I say?"

The name of Charles Winans Chipp is still well known to all students of Arctic exploration, and a river in northernmost Alaska has been named "Chipp River" in his honor.

OTHER SUCCESSFUL CHIPPS

IN addition to the more eminent Chipps, to whom previous chapters have been devoted, many others of the family have achieved success.

RODNEY AUGUSTUS CHIPP—son of John, was the leading bookseller in Kingston for many years, and also the editor and publisher of the *Ulster Republican* from 1838 to 1850. This was the County paper, an old and influential journal, which had been known as the *Plebeian* prior to 1832. Subsequent to 1850, after Rodney Chipp sold it, it became the *Kingston Argus*.

MATTHEW CHIPP—his brother, was an accomplished actor.

HENRY CHIPP WYGANT—son of Charlotte Chipp, was a member of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers throughout the Civil War, and fought at the Battle of Gettysburg. Subsequently he was in the service of the American Express Company for more than forty years.

HARRY W. PHILIP—grandson of Charlotte Chipp, has made an enviable reputation as an architect.

JOSEPH DEYO CHIPP was a successful carpenter and builder. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was Attendance Officer of the Kingston Public Schools for many years.

RODNEY AUGUSTUS CHIPP—his eldest son, was a member of the Kingston Fire Department for half a century, and its Chief for more than twenty years.

REV. WILLIAM DE GROFF CHIPP—another son, was for thirty years in the ministry of the Baptist Church. He was a popular preacher, and also served overseas with the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the World War. He had the unique experience of crossing on a ship which was torpedoed. He is now engaged in business.

DR. ELVIN DEYO CHIPP—still another son, is a popular dentist, practising in Kingston.

CHARLES WINANS CHIPP—his brother, was one of the engineers on the great Ashokan Dam project, and is now serving in an important post with the Bureau of Water Supply of New York City. Owing to defective hearing, he was unsuccessful in his efforts to enter the Army during the war, but did good work at home in connection with the Liberty Loans and other activities.

RODNEY CHIPP—brother of Joseph Deyo, served in the United States Navy during the Civil War, and was with Farragut at the Battle of Mobile Bay. He learned the book business from his Uncle Rodney and was for many years the leading bookseller and stationer of Newark, New Jersey. Subsequently he was a Special Examiner of Pensions under the Federal Government.

JAMES WELLES CHIPP—his eldest son, served in the United States Army during the War with Spain.

RODNEY DENNISTOUN CHIPP—another son, was for many years, head of an extensive importing business in New York, dealing in hard woods from the Philippine Islands. He is now engaged in manufacturing.

JAMES GILBERT BURNETT—son of Julia Maria Chipp, while

following the profession of a lawyer, was also a successful poet. His work appeared in *Harper's*, *Scribner's Century*, *Atlantic*, *Life*, *Puck*, *Judge*, *Truth* and other leading periodicals. A collection of his poems entitled *Love and Laughter, Being a Legacy of Rhyme*, with an introduction by William Winter, was published after his death by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and received high praise from the press.

The *New York World* said:

How much the world lost when James G. Burnett died a year ago we can begin to understand by reading the volume of dainty, witty, clever verse which his friends have collected as "a legacy of rhyme." It is not until one goes over the hundred or more poems, each a gem in its way, that the full force of his natural genius becomes apparent.

CHARLES HOWARD BURNETT—the compiler of this record, has attained some success as an officer of railway and land corporations in New York and California, and is the author of *Conquering the Wilderness*, an historical sketch of railroad and community development in the Adirondack Mountains. As a child of six he appeared with his mother in professional dramatic readings, and a year later played in *Rip Van Winkle*, with Joseph Jefferson.

WARREN SIDNEY CHIPP—son of Warren Chipp, has been connected with one firm, engaged in a general merchandising business in Boise, Idaho, for twenty years. He is a well known and highly respected citizen of that community.

WARREN VALENTINE CHIPP—his son, enlisted in the Army at the age of eighteen, soon after the beginning of the

World War, and was assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery. He saw service in the four main offensives of the American Expeditionary Forces—Chateau Thierry, Aisne-Marne, San Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne—and was also in the Army of Occupation. It is a tragedy of fate that after coming safely through a dozen battles he should have met death recently in an automobile accident not far from home.

DAVID ALEXANDER SCOTT—eldest son of Alice Warren Chipp, is a graduate of the Naval Academy and a Commander in the United States Navy.

JAMES WILLIAM SCOTT—his brother, served in the New York National Guard, has been active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and prominent in the United Commercial Travelers.

JOHN FERGUSON HARRIS—son of Katherine Burnett Chipp, enlisted in the North Carolina National Guard immediately after the United States declared war in 1917. He was sent to an Officers' Training Camp and graduated with the rank of Captain. In April, 1918, he went to France with the Fifth Division, in command of a Company of the Eleventh Infantry. His Company was awarded the honor of receiving a set of colors presented to the Regiment in France by Marquis Rochambeau. This presentation was made in recognition of the fact that the great great grandfather of the Marquis had served with Lafayette, and had been associated with the Eleventh Infantry in the American Revolution.

He saw active service in a number of advanced sectors, and was with the first American troops to enter

Alsace, which at that time was considered part of Germany.

He commanded the Headquarters Company of his Regiment in the San Mihiel offensive, and was promoted to the command of the First Battalion in the offensive of Meuse-Argonne, with the rank of Major. It was he who suggested a surprise attack on the Bois des Rappes. This movement was carried out under his command, and succeeded in taking in three hours a position which had held the American line in check for a week. For this exploit the Battalion was specially cited by the commanding officers of the Army, the Corps and the Division.

He had been gassed in La Schuct sector and slightly wounded in the San Mihiel operations. Finally, while leading his Battalion in an advance beyond the Meuse, he was shot down by machine gun fire and put out of action. This was just four days before the Armistice.

He recovered from his wound, and the following March was sent home on the *Leviathan* in command of all the troops on board, comprising some ten thousand men.

Upon being mustered out he returned to civil life and is now Secretary and General Manager of the Stroudsburg Septic Tank Company, which was founded by his father.



JULIA MARIA CHIPP BURNETT

1840-1905

From a girlhood portrait

THE WOMEN OF THE CHIPP FAMILY

THE women of the family have been of the same high character as the men. Those who have married have been devoted wives and mothers. Their qualities and example have been reflected in the character and attainments of their children. Others have attained success in literature, education or civic affairs.

The women allied with the family by marriage are also worthy of mention, but space will not permit of including them here.

CHARLOTTE CHIPP—daughter of Henry Chipp, conducted a girls' school in Kingston, as already noted, more than a century ago.

ANNA ELIZABETH WYGANT—her eldest daughter, was the first woman teacher to be given a State certificate by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This was in 1856, and she taught for thirty-six years. When she died the ferry-boat on which she was accustomed to travel from Albany to her school in Bath (now part of Rensselaer) was draped in mourning.

EMMA WYGANT—another daughter of Charlotte Chipp, was a teacher in Ulster County for thirty-four years. Many of Kingston's leading citizens were proud to have been numbered among her pupils. The school at Flatbush has been named the "Emma Wygant School" by the Department of Public Instruction, in her memory.

MRS. JOHN GEORGE PHILIP (Mary Ward Wygant)—daughter of Charlotte Chipp, was Matron of the Albany Guardian Society (home for aged women) for eighteen years.

RUTH CHOATE—daughter of Elsie Dederick Wygant, and granddaughter of Charlotte Chipp, is a business woman of ability, acting as her father's secretary and office assistant in the management of the W. A. Choate Seating Co. She has also displayed considerable artistic talent.

MRS. JAMES GILBERT BURNETT (Julia Maria Chipp) my mother, was for many years a successful writer, reader and teacher of elocution. Her work appeared in many of the leading publications of the day, including *Harper's Magazine*, *Scribner's*, *Christian Union*, *Christian at Work*, *Hearth and Home*, *New York Graphic*, and other periodicals. Many of her poems were widely copied in the daily press, and received high praise from such eminent editors and critics as Dr. J. G. Holland, Henry M. Alden, Oliver Johnson, William Winter and others.

Her poems have been printed in book form under the title *Aspirations and Other Poems*, and some of her stories have been collected in a volume entitled "*True*" and *Other Stories*.

I have been told, with evident sincerity, that she was one of the best known and best loved members of the Chipp family.

MRS. EPHRAIM G. LAWRENCE (Caroline Harbottle Chipp) was a Christian Science Reader and practitioner, and

was also for many years on the editorial staff of the *Kingston Daily Freeman*.

MRS. JOHN MILLER (Elinor Chipp) is the author of several popular novels, as already stated.

ANNA GRAHAM CHIPP—by the death of her mother, was left in charge of her father's household when only twenty-two years of age. She had the care of four younger children, and met her responsibilities with wisdom and devotion.

MRS. CALVERT BOWYER VAUX (Agnes Marion Chipp) assisted her husband in important literary work, and has prepared many papers for clubs and magazines. She was for some years Vice President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women, and Chairman of its Committee on Education.

MRS. EGBERT G. EVERETT (Rachel Louise Chipp) has shown marked talent as a painter. She was also active in the work of the Red Cross during the World War.

KATHARINE SCHOONMAKER CHIPP has been notably successful in the management of large restaurants, and is now Superintendent of the Field Home for aged women at Peekskill, New York.

MRS. SAMUEL FRANCIS TEN EYCK (Josephine Deyo Chipp) was active in Child Welfare and Red Cross work during the World War, and has served as School Trustee in the Town of Hurley.

MRS. STANLEY J. MATTHEWS (Mae Adelia Everett), whose husband was with the Three Hundred and Eighth Machine Gun Battalion during the World War, has served

as Vice President of the American Legion Auxiliary for the Department of New York.

SARAH LOUNSBURY (daughter of another Julia Maria Chipp)—was a member of the Draft Board during the World War and also active in the Red Cross.

MRS. JOHN C. WAKELY (Mildred Gladys Chipp)—daughter of James Welles Chipp, is engaged in the advertising business, and has displayed considerable literary ability.

ELIZABETH WARREN LOTT has for many years occupied a responsible position as Librarian of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDITH WARREN SCOTT has been a High School teacher in Kingston, New York, and Newark, New Jersey, for more than twenty years, and was recently selected for a temporary exchange of teachers between Newark, New Jersey, and Santa Monica, California.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM SCOTT has for many years been a teacher and trained nurse. She is now Instructor of Nurses in the San Joaquin Hospital at Stockton, California. Previously she occupied a similar position in San Francisco. She has had marked success in this field.

ALICE HOWARD SCOTT is a teacher, painter and writer. She is Librarian of the High School at Mount Vernon, New York, and Instructor in library work. She has written and produced several successful plays for children, and has painted a frieze in one of the class-rooms which has won high praise for its originality and artistic effect.

ANNA GRAHAM HARRIS has a beautiful and well trained contralto voice which she uses effectively in concert and

choir work. She has been heard in some of the largest auditoriums and churches in the country. She is also a successful vocal teacher, developing voices which are forging rapidly ahead in the musical world. For ten years she has been Conductor of the Woman's Chorus of Hackensack, New Jersey, which has established an enviable reputation and has repeatedly taken first prize in State-wide competition.

KATHERINE BURNETT HARRIS has shown unusual talent in secretarial service, occupying positions of trust and responsibility. During the war she performed confidential work for the Council of National Defense, and charts prepared by her were used in Congress. For six years she was Secretary of the Saywood School for Girls, at Overbrook, Pennsylvania.

PART II: ALLIED FAMILIES

NOTE.—The authorities upon which these sketches are based are either referred to in the text or will be found in connection with the respective genealogies in the Appendix.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES

WHEN Joseph Chipp, the young English colonist, married Elizabeth Kip, the Dutch maiden, he allied the Chipp family with some of the oldest families in America.

He had been in the New World scarce a dozen years, but Elizabeth's ancestors had been established here for more than a century. Hendrick Hendrickszen Kyp had come from Holland to New Amsterdam about 1637, and Albert Andriesz Bradt had come from Norway in the same year. Albert Heymans Roosa and Roeloff Swartwout had come from Holland in 1660, and Jacob Janszen Van Etten from Belgium before 1663, and were among the very earliest settlers of what is now Kingston.

Similarly, when John Chipp, son of Joseph, married Hannah Van Steenbergh, he made an alliance not only with the Dutch Van Steenberghs, who were also among the earliest settlers of Kingston, but with the equally old Schoonmakers, who were of both German and Dutch origin.

The marriage of Henry Chipp to Ann De Meyer, and Catherine Chipp's union with Peter Van Gaasbeek, added two more old families to the Chipp relationship, one German and the other Dutch.

Charles Winans Chipp's marriage to Eleanora Deyo formed an alliance with the ancient French families of Deyo and Du Bois, and Warren Chipp's marriage to Elizabeth Graham Burnett, as well as my mother's marriage to James

Gilbert Burnett, brought into the family the blood of one of the oldest and most distinguished lineages of Scotland.

In more recent years alliances have been made with such well known families as Lott, Scott, Vaux, Dennistoun, Ten Eyck and many others.

I think we have all been accustomed to think of the Chipps as of English descent, but it will be seen that we are a mixture of many nationalities. The children of Joseph Chipp and Elizabeth Kip were only half English. The children of John Chipp were half Dutch, one-quarter English, one-eighth German and one-eighth French and Belgium. The children of Charles Winans Chipp received a new infusion of English blood through their maternal grandmother, but even so they were only three-eighths English.

Of course these fractions are only approximate, but it is evident that the Chipp descendants have quite as much reason to be interested in this part of their ancestry as in their Chipp progenitors. Therefore I am devoting a considerable portion of this record to these allied families. They will be taken up in chronological order so far as practicable.

KIP

IN compiling this sketch of the Kip family I have been fortunate in having access to a most comprehensive work of recent date entitled *History of the Kip Family in America*, by Frederic Ellsworth Kip of Montclair, New Jersey, assisted by Margarita Lansing Hawley. This work was published in 1928.

It appears that the name originally was *De Kype*, then *Kype*, then *Kyp*, and finally, after the conquest of the New Netherlands by the English, it was Anglicized to *Kip*. The middle name *Hendrickszen*, which occurs frequently, means "son of Hendrick." Similarly the middle name *Jacobszen* means "son of Jacob," &c. This is common in all Dutch names, and a remembrance of this fact will be helpful in reading the following pages.

The following account of the Kip family in Europe, somewhat abridged, is copied by Frederic Ellsworth Kip from several previous genealogies, but he states frankly that he has not been able to verify the facts stated:

The De Kype family was originally settled for a long period near Alençon, in Bretagne, France.

The first of whom there is any notice in history is Ruloff De Kype, who was born about 1510-1520. He was a warm adherent of the Guises and took a prominent part in the civil war between the Catholics and Protestants. On the triumph of the Protestants, which occurred soon after the general massacre of the inhabitants of Vassy in Champagne in 1562, his chateau was taken and burned, and he fled to

Holland with his three sons, where they lived for several years under an assumed name. In 1569, with his son Henri, he returned to France, joined the army of the Duke of Anjou, and . . . fell in battle on the banks of La Charante near Jarnac. . . .

By the care of his son Jean Baptiste, who was a priest, he was buried in a small church in the neighborhood of Jarnac, where an altar tomb was erected to his memory, which was destroyed with the church during the French Revolution. The inscription on the tomb mentioned him as Ruloff De Kype, Ecuyer, a title which designates a gentleman who had a right to coat armor; and was surmounted by his arms, with two crests, one a game cock, the other a demi-griffin holding a cross, both of which crests have been used by different branches of the family in this country.

Ruloff De Kype had three sons:

- i. Henri, who, after his father's death, entered the army of one of the Italian princes, where he . . . died unmarried.
- ii. Jean Baptiste, a priest in the Church of Rome.
- iii. Ruloff, born 1544, remained in Holland, became a Protestant and settled in Amsterdam. He seems to have dropped the French prefix "De" from his name. He died in 1596. He had a son Hendrick.

Hendrick Kype, son of Ruloff Kype, and grandson of Ruloff De Kype, was born in 1576. . . . He took an active part in the "Company of Foreign Countries," an association formed for the purpose of obtaining access to the Indies by a different route from that pursued by Spain and Portugal. They first attempted to sail around the northern seas of Europe and Asia, but their first expedition, despatched in 1594, was obliged to return on account of the ice. . . . In 1609 they employed Hendrick Hudson to sail to the westward in the little "Half Moon," with happier results. . . .

So that Hendrick Kype was one of the active means that led to the settlement of New York by the Dutch.

This Hendrick Kype had a son Hendrick, who came to America about 1637, and was the progenitor of the Kip family in this country.

HENDRICK KYP COMES TO AMERICA

Hendrick Hendrickszen Kyp was born in Niewenhuy, Holland, in 1600. He married Tryntie Lubberts in 1624, and came to New Amsterdam with his family about 1637.

New Amsterdam was then a straggling village of three hundred inhabitants on the extreme south end of Manhattan Island. The first settlers had arrived scarcely more than a dozen years before. Soon afterward Director Minuit had purchased the entire island from the Indians for the equivalent of twenty-four dollars, probably the greatest real estate bargain on record.

There was a fort near the present Bowling Green, which was then the southernmost point of the island. The one-story log houses, with bark roofs, were built east of the fort along the East River. Near the site of Canal Street was a primeval forest where the cries of panthers and wolves made night hideous. Bears roamed there, serpents coiled in the underbrush and Indians lurked in the shadows.

Outside of New Amsterdam there were only a few scattered farms on Staten Island, Governor's Island, Long Island and the nearby shores of the Hudson. There was also a settlement at Fort Orange (now Albany), and one at the mouth of the Delaware. Soon after Hendrick Kyp's arrival the settlers on the outlying farms were either killed or driven to the protection of the fort by a war with the Algonquins. This war lasted two years and nearly depopulated the colony.

The population of the New Netherlands was of the most

miscellaneous character. There were the original Dutch peasants, and the Walloons or Protestants from the Spanish Netherlands, who had arrived in 1623. There were also adventurous spirits and political and religious refugees from every country in Europe, including English Puritans and French Huguenots. The patroon system, established by the Dutch West India Company in 1629, had resulted in the founding of a number of great feudal families, with laborers bound to the land by servile tenure, and in addition the Company had imported a number of negro slaves from Africa. Altogether, in spite of the fact that the entire population of the colony was only about four hundred, there were eighteen different languages spoken, and many different religions and denominations.

However, the Colony was well organized. The early English colonists had suffered much from want, and many had died of starvation during the first years, but the Dutch West India Company understood better the business of colonization. They had sent out in their first ships skilled artisans, mechanics and agricultural workers, to build houses and plant crops, and had even sent several houses in sections all ready to be put together. Therefore, while life was primitive and hazardous, there was no great privation.

Such was the environment to which Hendrick Kyp brought his wife and five young children, the eldest a boy of ten and the youngest hardly a year old.

He soon became an important member of the community. A map of Manhattan Island dated 1639 shows him occupying an extensive plantation along the Harlem River not far from Hell Gate. In 1643 he acquired land on Bridge Street near Whitehall, where he established his dwelling and tailor

shop, on the spot now occupied by No. 27 Bridge Street.

In those early days the first settlers, irrespective of rank, were tailors and cobblers, carpenters and innkeepers, as must be the case when a colony is built up in a wilderness. Therefore it is not surprising that Hendrick Kyp, of noble lineage and one of the leading men of the city, should be a tailor.

Pearl Street was not then built up, and Front, Water and South Streets had not yet been reclaimed from the bay, so that the Kyp house on Bridge Street had an unobstructed view of the river, the vessels in port and the wooded shores of Long Island beyond.

The location was not far from Broad Street, which was then a canal or inlet from the river. It was the most picturesque thoroughfare of the time, reminding the early burghers of their beloved Amsterdam. Doubtless for this reason it became the most fashionable promenade, and the site of some of the best houses.

Later Hendrick Kyp bought other property farther up town, and eventually became a considerable land owner. One of his holdings included the property on which the New York Produce Exchange now stands. Another was located at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, extending on both sides of Wall Street to what is now New Street. It would be interesting to compute what this property is worth to-day.

Hendrick Kyp was a man of strong character and fearless disposition. In Edmund Clarence Stedman's well-known poem on *The Nine Men of Manhattan* he was described as "Hendrick Kyp with the haughty lip." At the same time he was an astute politician, and an influential member of the

party opposed to the bloody policies of Director William Kieft, whose unprovoked massacre of more than a hundred defenseless Indians had brought on the long war of reprisal already mentioned.

After the recall of Kieft in 1647 Hendrick Kyp was chosen one of the nine well-born citizens who formed the Council of the new Governor, Peter Stuyvesant. This position he held until 1650, but it was rather an empty honor, as the arbitrary old soldier did just as he chose, without regard to his Council, the people, or even "Their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands."

In 1656 Hendrick Kyp was elected Schepen (pronounced *skay-pen*), an office corresponding to an Associate Justice of a Municipal Court, or to an English Alderman. In the following year he was admitted to the rights of a Great Burgher. This was a selection of about twenty families who formed the Great Citizenship, the members of which alone were eligible to hold public office. All the rest of the citizens were in the Small Citizenship. These twenty families composed the aristocracy of New York at that time.

In 1656, in connection with repairs to the church in the fort, it was decided that the members of the New Amsterdam government should have their coats-of-arms in colors in the stained glass windows of the church. As Hendrick Kyp was a Schepen, the Kyp arms were among those placed in the church windows.

While the rule of old Governor Stuyvesant was arbitrary, life in New Amsterdam was pleasant and peaceful. In spite of the immigration from other lands, the population was predominantly Dutch, and their theory of life was genial and tolerant. There was not the austerity and blue laws of



ARMS—Azure, a chevron or, between two griffins sejant argent, beaked and legged or, in chief, and in base a sinister gauntlet ppr.

(On a blue field, above, a gold chevron between two silver griffins, seated, with gold beaks and legs; below, a left-hand gauntlet in natural color.)

CREST—A demi-griffin argent, beaked and legged or, holding in the claws a cross gules.

(A silver half-griffin, with gold beak and legs, holding a red cross.)

MOTTO—*Vestigia nulla retrorsum.* (There is no going back.)

Massachusetts, nor the proud aristocracy of Maryland.

As the burden of the years grew heavier Hendrick Kyp liked to sit in his garden in the Summer twilight, and look out upon the city and harbor which he loved. And as he sat with his long pipe and his glass of schnapps, and reflected that his own life had also come to the twilight period, he felt that the New World had dealt kindly with him and his family.

He had been highly honored, and had amassed a fair share of wealth. His sons were happily married and were taking their places as substantial and respected citizens. Two of his daughters were married, while the youngest was still in the old home, filling the place, as best she could, of the faithful wife who had gone to her reward.

During his residence of more than a quarter of a century in New Amsterdam he had witnessed some of the most interesting events in its history. His blood had boiled with indignation at the unwarranted slaughter of the Algonquins. He had suffered from the bitter war which ensued. And he had been among those who had forced Director Kieft, under the stress of that war, to appoint a Council of Eight, which was the first representative assembly in America.

With the return of peace he had seen a period of great growth and prosperity, until in 1653 the village numbered more than eight hundred inhabitants and had attained the dignity of a city charter. In the same year he had witnessed the building of the half-mile wall along what is now Wall Street, as a protection against the English and Indians. Little did he dream that some day this locality would be famous throughout the world.

Finally, in 1664, he had seen the sudden arrival of the English fleet, sent by the Duke of York under authority of Charles II, claiming the entire Province by right of prior discovery; and he had joined in the open rejoicing when the unpopular Stuyvesant had been forced to surrender to superior numbers.

He did not remain long under English rule, for he died soon after 1665, honored and respected by everyone in New Amsterdam. His descendants have been numerous and distinguished, and have left their mark upon the history of their times. The three sons who came with him to this country all became eminent and prosperous, and formed alliances by marriage with some of the most noted families in the Province.

These three sons, Isaac, Jacob and Hendrick, Jr., became the founders of the three main branches of the present Kip family.

THE THREE MAIN BRANCHES OF THE KIP FAMILY

I.

Abraham Hendrickszen Kip, eldest son of Hendrick Kyp the emigrant, either died young or remained in Holland. Therefore the second son, Isaac Hendrickszen Kip, is the eldest of record in America. It is he in whom we are especially interested, as he was the great grandfather of Elizabeth Kip, who married Joseph Chipp.

He was born in Amsterdam in 1627 and came to America with his parents ten years later. In 1657 he was admitted to the rights of a Great Burgher, but, unlike his father and brothers, he did not enter upon a political career. However,

he held the position of Stamper in 1674 and Magistrate of New Haarlem in 1675.

He was a ship captain, and engaged in the profitable trade between New Amsterdam, Esopus (now Kingston) and Fort Orange, where Albany now stands. It took his ships a month to make the round trip, including loading and unloading.

He was twice married and had seven children, including Jacob, who was Elizabeth Kip's grandfather.

He lived on the south side of De Brouwer Straat (now Stone Street) near the present Broad Street. He was half owner of the northeast corner of Pearl and what is now Wall Street, which was near the Water Gate of the city on the East River. This property he sold to the city in 1657 for the equivalent of two hundred and twenty dollars, and it was thrown into the present Wall Street.

He also owned property in the "Sheep Pasture," on Broad Street south of Exchange Place. This locality was used as a pasture during nearly the whole of the Dutch possession, and covered the present Wall Street and the block between Wall Street, Exchange Place, Hanover Square and Broad Street. Part of the street which led through this pasture was called Kip Street. It was very crooked, due to its having been originally a cow path.

In 1675 Isaac Kip was living in New Haarlem, where he died in 1678. From him are descended the Albany and other Hudson River Kips, including also Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California 1853-57.

II.

Jacob Hendrickszen Kip, younger brother of Isaac, held many important political offices in New Amsterdam, including that of Secretary of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, Receiver of the City Revenue and President of the Board of Schepens.

He had a town house on Broad Street and a country estate at Kip's Bay Farm, which became one of the famous localities of Manhattan Island. This farm included all the land lying between 26th and 42nd Streets, and east of Lexington, Third and Second Avenues all the way to the East River. On this farm he built a mansion known as Kip's Bay House, which was one of the historic landmarks of New York City for nearly two hundred years.

It was here that Gen. Washington made his headquarters during the early part of the Revolution, and subsequently Lord Howe used it for the same purpose until the end of the War. It was on Kip's Bay Farm, almost in front of the house, that Howe's army of four thousand men was landed, after the British victory in the Battle of Long Island, and it was from Kip's Bay House that young Maj. André, the darling of the British army, set forth upon his ill-fated expedition to West Point.

Five generations of Kips were born in the old house, and became some of New York's most distinguished citizens. The New York City and Westchester County Kips are of this branch of the family.

III.

Capt. Hendrick Kip, Jr., youngest son of the emigrant, was admitted to the rights of a Great Burgher in 1657, and

about the same time removed from New Amsterdam to New Amstel (now New Castle) on the Delaware River, where he became a Schepen, a member of the Council and one of the Commissaries.

Later he removed to Flatbush, Long Island, where he was chosen Overseer and Churchmaster, and also held other offices.

From this branch of the family are descended the Long Island and New Jersey Kips.

THE KIPS OF KIPSBURG MANOR

Jacob Kip, son of Isaac the ship captain and grandson of Hendrick the emigrant, was born in 1666 and died in Kingston in 1753. With his elder brother, Hendrick, he was proprietor of Kipsbergen, or the Manor of Kipsburg, a tract of land on the east side of the Hudson where the town of Rhinebeck now stands. It extended four miles along the river and several miles inland, and contained about twenty-five hundred acres. This land was obtained from the Indians in 1686 and confirmed by Patent in 1688.

Jacob Kip was a Lieutenant in Capt. Baltus Van Kleck's Company of the Ulster County Militia in 1700.

He first married Mrs. Henrietta Wessels, widow of Gulian Verplanck of Verplanck's Point, and after her death he married Rachael Swartwout, whose father was first Sheriff of Wiltwyck (now Ulster County), and whose mother was Eva Bradt of an old Norwegian family.

Johannes Kip, son of Jacob, born in 1702, married Margriet Van Etten of Kingston, whose mother was a Roosa, and built a stone house on land which is now a part of the

Astor farm at Rhinebeck. Johannes Kip and Margriet Van Etten were the parents of Elizabeth Kip, wife of Joseph Chipp.

A brief account of the Swartwout, Bradt, Van Etten and Roosa families is given in the following pages, and a genealogy of Elizabeth Kip, with the above alliances, will be found in the Appendix.

KIP ALLIANCES

SWARTWOUT

THE record of the Swartwout family in America begins with Roeloff Swartwout of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America in 1660 in the *Spotted Cow*, and settled at Esopus, now Kingston, in the same year.

Esopus was then a dependency of Fort Orange (Albany), but about that time it was made an independent jurisdiction, and Roeloff Swartwout was appointed Schout, which carried with it the powers of a Sheriff, with "the duties of the presiding officer of the court in civil actions, and the duties of prosecuting attorney in criminal proceedings."

Susequently he was a Justice and Collector, and took a leading part in the affairs of the community.

His connection with the Chipp family is through his daughter Rachael, who married Jacob Kip and was the grandmother of Elizabeth Kip, who married Joseph Chipp.

Rachael Swartwout's genealogy is given in the Appendix.

BRADT

The Bradt family in America is derived from two brothers, Albert Andriesz Bradt, who settled at Fort Orange (now Albany), and Arent Andriesz Bradt, who settled at Schenectady. The connection with the Chipp family is through Eva Bradt, daughter of Albert, who married Roeloff Swartwout and had a daughter Rachael who was the grandmother of Elizabeth Kip.

Albert Andriesz Bradt, with his wife Anneke Barentse, daughter of Barent Van Rotmers, arrived in America in 1637, on the good ship *Arms of Rensselaerwyck*, with two small children, including one born at sea during a storm. The latter was named "Storm van der Zee," meaning literally "storm of the sea," and retained the surname of Van der Zee through life, instead of the name Bradt.

Although the Bradts set sail from Amsterdam, they came from Frederickstad, Norway. The name is well known in both Norway and Sweden, with a history going back to the Eleventh Century, but the exact connection of the American Bradts with the Scandinavian family has never been traced.

The genealogy of Eva Bradt will be found in the Appendix.

VAN ETTEN

The first record of the Van Etten family in America is found in the register of the old Dutch Church of Kingston, where in 1663 Jacob Janse acted as witness or sponsor at the Baptism of a child of Aert Peterson Tack and Greitjen Vooght.

Two years later, in 1665, is the entry: "Jacob Janse, young man of Etten, Brabant" married to "Annetje Ariens of Amsterdam, deserted wife of Aert Peterson Tack."

The references to two wives of Aert Peterson Tack, both apparently living, has never been explained.

According to Schoonmaker's *History of Kingston*, "Janse, as was common in those days, assumed the name of his birth place as his surname, affixing thereto the Dutch word 'van' meaning 'from', . . . and thus acquired the name of Van

Etten. That process may be assumed to be the origin of most of the names commencing with 'Van' in this region."

Jacob Janzsen Van Etten and Roeloff Swartwout in 1676 were signers of a petition to Governor Andros for his assistance in procuring a minister at Esopus "that can preach both in English and Duche." He is recorded as taking the oath of allegiance in 1689.

He had two children, the eldest of whom, Jan, was a freeholder of Hurley in 1728. Jan married a daughter of Capt. Arie Roosa, of the Arie Roosa Patent, and had a daughter Margriet Van Etten, who was the mother of Elizabeth Kip. Her descent is shown in the Appndix.

ROOSA

Capt. Albert Heymans Roosa was a farmer of Gelderland, Holland, who came to America in the *Spotted Cow* in 1660, in company with Roeloff Swartwout and other Ulster County pioneers.

He was accompanied by his wife, Wyntje Allard, or Ariens, and eight children, and his family made quite a notable addition to the little town of Esopus (now Kingston), which was shortly afterwards raised by the West India Company to the dignity of an independent jurisdiction under the name of Wiltwyck.

He was one of the first Schepens or magistrates of the new government, who, with the Schout or Sheriff, "completed the organization of the first village and the first judicial tribunal in that section of the State."

He was a wealthy man for that day, bringing with him considerable property from Holland, and occupying an influential position in the settlement. In 1661 he was one of

the three Commissioners to lay out and enclose the new town of Hurley, and two of his children were among those carried off by the Indians at the burning of Hurley in 1663.

He took a prominent part in the so-called "Mutiny at Esopus" in 1677, which was brought on by the tyrannical conduct of Capt. Broadhead, the new British commander. For this first display of the spirit of independence which was to blaze up so fiercely a century later, he was banished from the Province, but was afterwards restored to favor and appointed one of the Overseers of Hurley.

He served in the military forces of the Colony as mustering officer and in other capacities, being Sergeant of Capt. Henry Pawling's Company in 1670, and Captain of a Company recruited from Hurley and Marbletown in 1673.

His son, Arie Roosa, who came to America with him, was joint Patentee, with Hendrick and Jacob Kip and two others, of a fifteen-hundred acre tract of land along the Hudson opposite Rondout Creek, which was commonly called the Arie Roosa Patent. He was Captain of a Company of Foot of the Ulster Militia in 1700, and a worthy successor to his father as a leader in the community.

The Roosas are connected with the Chipp family through Jannetje Roosa, daughter of Arie, who married Jan Jacobszen Van Etten and was the grandmother of Elizabeth Kip. Her genealogy will be found in the Appendix.

VAN STEENBERGH AND ALLIANCES

VAN STEENBERGH

ACCORDING to Judge Clearwater, Jansen Van Steenbergh came from Holland about 1643 and was among the earliest settlers of what is now Kingston.

On Wall Street, opposite the western terminus of Franklin, is an old stone house, somewhat modernized, which is pointed out as the only house in Kingston which escaped destruction by the British in 1777. There has always been a legend in the Chipp family that it was spared because young Hannah Van Steenbergh, afterward the wife of John Chipp, was the sweetheart of a British officer. I remember hearing this as a child and feeling secretly ashamed of my grandmother's Tory sympathies.

There are three defects in this romantic story: Hannah did not live in the house in question. The house where she did live was among those burned. And she was only four years old at the time!

Another version of the tale is that the name of the sweetheart was Hillitje Van Steenbergh. This may be true, but the only Hillitje Van Steenbergh I have been able to find was the forty-year-old mother of Hannah. I refuse to believe that portly Dutch matrons of that day were sufficiently modern to have lovers.

There have been several other traditions to account for the Van Steenbergh house being spared. The most likely theory is that, the house being an inn, one of the slaves rolled out a

barrel of rum, knocked in the head and treated the soldiers to their hearts' content. The recall sounded before they had gotten around to burning the house, and therefore they left it unharmed.

However, so far as I know this house has nothing to do with the Chipps. It was the residence of Tobias Van Steenbergh, Jr., and I have not been able to connect Hannah with it. She was the daughter of Matthew Van Steenbergh, who lived in another old stone house further north on Wall Street, which has already been mentioned as the first residence of Warren Chipp and later his seed store.

Matthew Van Steenbergh was born in 1742 and died in 1820. He was a private in the First Regiment, Ulster County Militia, during the Revolutionary War. (Roberts' *New York in the Revolution*, 1898, p. 190; Clearwater's *History of Ulster County*, p. 128.) His wife was Hillitje Schoonmaker, who was born in 1737 and died in 1804. Their daughter Hannah was born in 1773, married John Chipp in 1804 and died in 1855, aged nearly eighty-two years. She was a woman of fine character, and occupied an honored place in the community.

She reared six fine sons, and when her son Charles Winans Chipp died she took his three boys and brought them up as her own. She said she would rather take care of three boys than one girl, as she had no experience with girls. That is why my mother was adopted by Uncle Warren and Aunt Elizabeth.

SCHOONMAKER

From Schoonmaker's *History of Kingston* it appears that the founder of the Schoonmaker family in this country was

Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker, a native of Hamburg, Germany. The precise time of his arrival in America is not known, but he came in the military service of the Dutch West India Company and was a Lieutenant in "the Company of his Noble Honor the Director-General." It is certain that he was here as early as 1654, for there is a record of his advance of money in that year to Governor Stuyvesant "in time of need."

He was stationed at Fort Orange and acquired title to considerable real estate in what is now the center of Albany. In 1659 his Company was ordered to Esopus for the defense of the settlers in their troubles with the Indians. He was there in 1660, and at the expiration of his enlistment he settled there. In 1662, when the burghers organized a Company of militia at Esopus, he was appointed Lieutenant under Thomas Chambers as Captain.

He married Elsie Janse, daughter of Jan Janse Breestede. He died about 1681.

I have not been able to trace back to him the Hillitje Schoonmaker who married Matthew Van Steenbergh, but it is a well known fact that all the Ulster County Schoonmakers were descended from him.

DE MEYER

PERHAPS no class among the early residents of New Amsterdam was more distinguished for the rapid strides they made to wealth and social position in their adopted home than those who came from the old commercial cities of Germany.

The most prominent representative of this class was Nicholas De Meyer, a native of Hamburg, who settled in New Amsterdam as early as 1655, engaged extensively in trade, and in less than twenty years became, next to Frederick Philipse, the wealthiest inhabitant of the city.

He was admitted to the rights of a Small Burgher 1657, elected Schepen 1664, Alderman 1669-70 and 1675, Mayor 1676. He was an Assistant Alderman in 1686. In 1689-90 he was appointed a member of Governor Sloughter's Council, but died before Sloughter's arrival, in 1691.

He married Lydia Van Dyck, and had six children.

His second son, Wilhelmus De Meyer, married in 1678 Catharina Bayard, whose mother was Anna Stuyvesant, sister of the Governor. Soon after his marriage he removed to Ulster County, where he purchased property and became a merchant. He represented Ulster County in the Colonial General Assembly 1691-95 and 1698. In 1692 he took the title of Captain and some years later that of Colonel. He was Clerk of Ulster County in 1704, and living there as late as 1709.

He was the great grandfather of Ann De Meyer who married Henry Chipp. Her genealogy will be found in the Appendix.



EARLIEST VIEW OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Drawn about 1628, and published in Holland, 1651.



KIP'S BAY HOUSE

Built in 1655 on Kip's Bay Farm, which extended from 26th to 42nd Streets, New York, and embraced all land east of Lexington Avenue to the East River.

VAN GAASBEEK

AMONG the first of the Dutch clergy educated in the universities of Holland and sent to this country by the Classis of Amsterdam, was Dominie Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, second pastor of the Dutch Church in Kingston.

He was a son of Goevert and Jacomyntje Van Gaasbeek, presumably residents of Leyden. He was born in Holland, graduated from the University of Leyden with honors in 1674 and came to Kingston in 1678, where he met with marked success in building up the church, which had been without a pastor for ten years.

He was a man of culture and refinement. He had been educated both as a physician and clergyman and was known as the "Dominie Doctor." He was a member of the first ecclesiastical body of the Dutch Church in America.

While still in college he had married Laurentia Van de Kellenaeer, and had several children, including a son Abraham.

After the Dominie's death, which occurred within two years of his arrival in this country, his widow married Maj. Thomas Chambers, one of the original settlers of Kingston and Lord of the Manor of Foxhall. Chambers died in 1694 without issue, leaving his property to the children of the Dominie, and devising his Manor to the Dominie's only son upon condition that he assume the name of Chambers, which he did.

After the death of Chambers the widow took as her third husband Wessel Ten Broeck, Sr.

The Dominie's son, known as Abraham Gaasbeek Chambers, succeeded to the estate of Foxhall Manor, thereby becoming the richest and one of the most influential men of Esopus. He married Sarah Bayard, granddaughter of Anna Stuyesant, sister of the Governor. He was a Colonel of the Ulster County Militia in 1738.

His eldest son, Thomas, resumed the name of Van Gaasbeek, inherited a large part of the Foxhall estate, and was the grandfather of Maj. Peter Van Gaasbeek who married Catherine Chipp.

The genealogy of Peter Van Gaasbeek is given in the Appendix.

WYGANT AND ALLIANCES

WYGANT

THE Wygant family is ancient and numerous. As is common with families of foreign origin, the name has assumed various forms in different parts of America. In family papers and public records it is found spelled in forty-two different ways. These have now narrowed down to about six—*Weygant, Wygant, Wygand, Weyant, Weiant* and *Wiant*.

There are three main branches of the family in America. They are descended respectively from Michael Weigand who settled at Quassaick, now Newburgh, New York, in 1709; Cornelius Weygandt, who came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1736; and Rev. George Albert Weygand, who was called to the pastorate of the Lutheran Church at New Germantown, New Jersey, in 1749.

It is reasonably certain that all of these original settlers were lineal descendants of Rev. George Herrman Weygandt, Lutheran minister of the Rhine Palatinate, Germany, whose ancestors some four generations back were natives of Saxony.

The most distinguished member of the family in the old country was Bishop John Wigand, who was born in Saxony in 1523, and was a pupil of Luther and Melancthon at the famous schools of Wittenberg. He was Master of a school at eighteen and Superintendent of Magdeburg University at thirty. He held the Chair of Divinity at the Universities of Jena, Magdeburg, Wismar and Koennigsberg. He was a popular preacher, and a voluminous writer on religion and

botany. He died at Koennigsburg in 1578. He had been made a Bishop of the Lutheran Church a few years before his death.

Capt. Asa Stewart Wygant, who married Charlotte Chipp, was decended from Michael Weigand of Newburgh, New York. This record will therefore be confined to that branch.

Michael Weigand was born in 1656, and was a farmer in the Rhine Palatinate between the ancient cities of Landau and Worms. This region had long been one of the favorite battle grounds of Europe, and the Seventeenth Century was no exception. After Michael Weigand had seen his little home and farm reduced to ashes by a conquering French army for the third time in less than three decades he decided to join his Lutheran pastor and his neighbors in a migration to America.

They first journeyed to London, where they were fortunate enough to enlist the special interest of Queen Anne. She gave them a grant of land on "Hudson's River," and despatched them to New York at her own expense in 1708. There were fifty-two persons in the little band, of whom half were children.

The land granted them, and where they settled in the Spring of the following year, was where the city of Newburgh now stands. Each person in the colony was given fifty acres fronting on the river and running back in a long strip into the wilderness. As Michael Weigand was accompanied by his wife and three children his farm consisted of 250 acres. It was Michael Weigand's house on this farm which afterwards became Washington's Headquarters and is

now preserved as a patriotic shrine. All of the Wygants along the Hudson are descended from this progenitor.

Michael Wygant, a grandson of the original Michael, was born in the northeastern and oldest portion of the Washington Headquarters house in 1726, but subsequently removed to Marlborough. In 1764 his father, Jurey (George) Wygant, deeded to him the "Homestead Message Farm" of two hundred and thirty-four acres at Marlborough, and he afterwards acquired four hundred and sixty-six acres additional. The original deed for the Homestead farm describes it as being "bounded on the west by the wilderness."

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he and three of his sons were among the first residents of the precinct to sign the Revolutionary pledge, and to shoulder muskets and report to their Company commander. They were all members of the Fourth Regiment, Ulster County Militia.

Capt. Asa Stewart Wygant, husband of Charlotte Chipp, was a great grandson of this Michael Wygant. He was born at Marlborough in 1811. In 1832, just after attaining his majority, he was appointed Under Sheriff of Ulster County. Upon expiration of his term he returned to the Homestead Farm at Marlborough, but in 1848 secured a clerkship on one of the Hudson River freight boats. For more than a decade he filled responsible positions on vessels of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain freight and passenger lines and became very popular with their patrons. His title of Captain was probably acquired in this way, as there is no record of military service.

Meantime he removed to Kingston, where he took a lively interest in politics. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and at the close of his term was appointed to a position in the

Canal Appraiser's office. Subsequently he engaged permanently in the lumber business at Albany, which remained his home to the end of his life. He was a Mason and a member of Temple Lodge of Albany. His death occurred April 4, 1885.

In 1834 he married Charlotte Chipp, daughter of Henry Chipp. Their descendants are shown on the Genealogical Tree of the Chipp family.

He was a man of character and ability, popular and respected. His home life was happy and harmonious. His public life was above reproach. His genealogy is given in the Appendix.

WARING AND DU BOIS

It will be seen from the Wygant genealogy in the Appendix that Asa Stewart Wygant's mother was Elizabeth Du Bois, and that his grandmother was Sarah Waring.

Brief accounts of these important families will be found elsewhere in this volume.

CHOATE

The Choate family is an old and honorable one. It is probable that it had its origin in France, emigrated from France to the Netherlands, and thence to England in the Sixteenth Century as a result of the Spanish Inquisition. The name in Holland was, and still is, *Van Choate*, but in England and America the spelling has generally been *Chote*, *Choat* or *Choate*. It is an entirely different family from that of Chute, or, if there is any connection, it was in very remote times.

The progenitor of the Choate family in America was John Choate, who was born in Groton, Buxford, Colchester, Eng-



LOTT



DU BOIS



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DE WITT OF DORDRECHT

land. He came to America from Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1643, when nineteen years of age, and settled at Chebacco, Ipswich, Massachusetts.

He married about 1660 and resided on a small farm, which he had paid for with "cattle not over eight years old; in grain English and Indian, and partly in West India goods." He was frugal and industrious, and gradually added to his farm holdings, including the purchase of an island of some three hundred acres known as Hog Island but afterwards called Choate Island.

John Choate became a free man by oath in 1667, and held the rank of Sergeant in the militia.

From this John Choate and his five sons have come nearly two thousand descendants, many of whom have attained honor and distinction. Among the most illustrious of the name were Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston, lawyer and famous orator, and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, for many years the recognized leader of the New York bar, and later United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

William Adelbert Choate, who married Elsie Dederick Wygant, has inherited the traditions and ideals of the Choate family. His father fought in the Civil War and his grandfather in the War of 1812, and more than eighty members of the family served in the War of the Revolution. At the time of the World War he wrote President Wilson on behalf of his father, then in his eighties, and himself, in his fifties, offering their services.

He is owner and manager of the W. A. Choate Seating Company, of Albany, New York, which specializes in general school furnishings and is said to be the oldest school

equipment house in the United States without change of management.

He is active in the cause of good citizenship, and takes a keen interest in public affairs.

His genealogy will be found in the Appendix.

DEYO AND ALLIANCES

DEYO

MY grandmother, Eleanora Deyo, came from an old and important family of New Paltz, Ulster County. The progenitor of the family in America was Christian Deyo, who was affectionately known as the "Grandfather of New Paltz."

According to Clearwater's *History of Ulster County* he was descended from the great French family of Sixes de Ion, who were mountain chieftains in 1050, holding at Chateau de Ion, in the Jura, the pass from France to Switzerland. Later they were Knights of the Crusades, Huguenot Grandees, &c.

On one of the pillars in the Court of Chivalry, in the Gallery of Armor, Palace of Versailles, Judge Clearwater found the coats-of-arms of two branches of the family, one of which, according to his recollection, was similar to the arms reproduced in this volume. He also found in the National Library of France a voluminous history of the family, which was described as one of great distinction. The name was there spelled *Dioau*. The Judge tells me that in this country he has found the name spelled in twenty-seven different ways, including *Doyan*, *Deou*, *DeYo*, *DeYoe*, *Doyou*, *Doiau* and many others. The coat-of-arms in this volume was found in Rietstap's *Armorial Generale* under the name of *de Io*.

Christian Deyo was born at a small village near Calais,

France, whence, fleeing from religious persecution, he moved to the vicinity of Mannheim, Germany, in the Palatinate. According to Clearwater's *History* he came to America from Rotterdam in the *Gilded Otter* in 1660, his destination being Esopus, now Kingston.

In 1677 he removed to New Paltz, where he died in 1686. He was one of the twelve original Patentees of New Paltz Township, which he and his associates purchased from the Indians.

His wife was Jeanne Veban, who did not emigrate with him. They had one son and four daughters, born abroad. They all came to America, married, and left numerous descendants in New Paltz and vicinity.

Christian Deyo's will, dated 1687, is rather quaint:

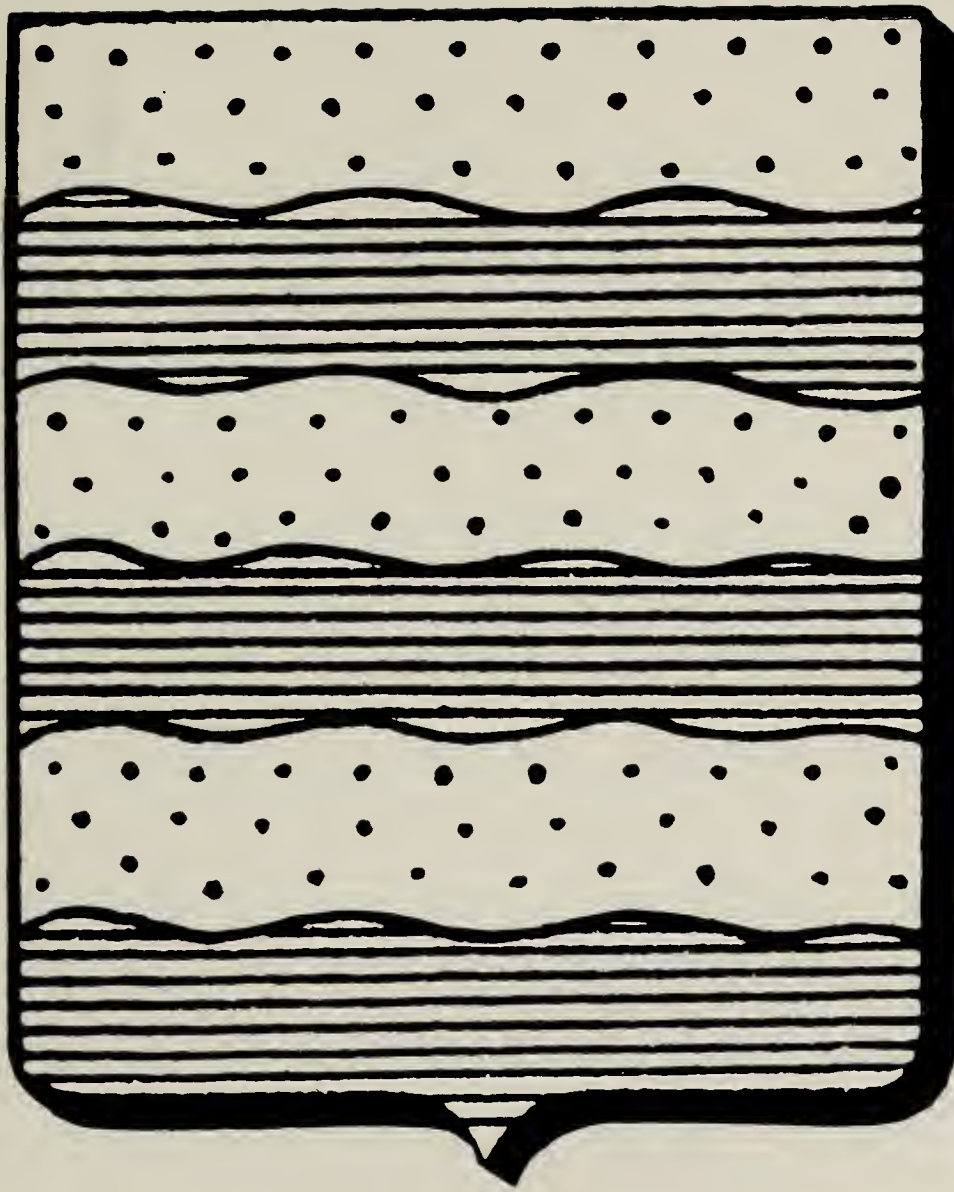
To my soon Petter Deyou 50 Ricksdallers yt my soon was In Debted to me: and then to deal Equally with ye rest of my Children of all my Estate. To mye soones soon whos name is Christian Deyo 40 pieces of Eight and a Small Gun.—To my five Children All ye Rest of my Estate of Lands, housings Chattils and Movable Goods—My Corps may be buried att ye New Poalls.

One of the four witnesses to this will was Nicolas Depew, doubtless an ancestor of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The spelling is probably that of one of the witnesses, as Christian Deyo signed the will by making his mark.

Eleanora Deyo's descent from Christian Deyo, and also from Louis du Bois, another early settler, will be found in the Appendix.

DU BOIS

The Du Bois family is one of the oldest of the noble houses



DEYO

ARMS—Fascé-ondé d'or et d'azur. (Wavy bands of gold and blue.)

MOTTO—*Nunquam minus solus quam cum solus.* (Never less alone even when alone.)

NOTE—For further information regarding these arms see page 107.

of Cotentin in the Duchy of Normandy. The heraldic records of Paris commence the genealogy with Geoffroi du Bois, a knight banneret and a companion of Duke William in the Conquest of England in 1066.

There is also a record of a Macquaire du Bois, Count de Ronsoy, who lived at the beginning of the Twelfth Century.

In the early part of the Seventeenth Century Chretien du Bois, a descendant of the Count, was a Huguenot gentleman of the family of du Bois, Seigneurs de Beaufermez et de Bourse, who had an estate at Wicres in La Bassée near Lille, in French Flanders, now Artois.

The name was originally written *du Bois*, which is the French form. The modern American form is *Du Bois*, and sometimes *Dubois*.

Chretien du Bois had two sons, Louis and Jacques, both of whom were driven from Artois by religious persecution, Louis going to Mannheim in the Palatinate and Jacques to Leyden, where he became a manufacturer of silks and cloth.

Louis du Bois came to America in 1660 or 1661. With him were his wife, Catherine Blanshan, and their two children; also, according to some authorities, his father-in-law, Matthew Blanshan, and his wife's sister and her husband, Anthony and Maria Crispell. The Blanshans also were natives of Wicres and refugees in Mannheim.

They settled first at Esopus, New York, and later at Hurley. In 1663, while the men were at work in the fields, the Indians burned the town of Hurley, including Louis du Bois' house, and carried away his wife and children, with forty other women and children, whom they held captive for three months. He joined an expedition against the Indians, which

defeated them and rescued the captives just in time to save their lives. It is related that the women had succeeded in delaying their execution by entertaining the savages with songs, and that the song which Catherine du Bois and her children were singing at the moment of their deliverance was, quite appropriately, *The Babylonish Captives*.

Louis du Bois again served in the Colonial military forces in 1670.

Jacques du Bois, brother of Louis, came to America in 1675 and settled at Esopus. His descendants constitute another branch of the family in America.

It was during the campaign for the rescue of the captives that the attention of Louis du Bois and his friends was directed to the beautiful valley of the Walkill, and after peace was restored they purchased from the Indians a large tract of this territory and founded the Village and Township of New Paltz. This Indian grant was confirmed, in 1677, by a Patent from the Colonial Governor, and Louis du Bois and his two sons were among the twelve Patentees.

New Paltz was one of the most unique settlements in the New World. It was composed exclusively of Frenchmen, and their sole purpose was the establishment of a community where they could enjoy religious and civil freedom. The civil government, wholly of their own devising, was entirely different from those established elsewhere, and functioned harmoniously for more than a century. Although surrounded by Dutch, German and English settlements, they were a thoroughly French community, and their church, which was a "French Reformed Church," was as strictly Huguenot as any association of Protestant Christians in France.

After living at New Paltz for ten years Louis du Bois moved to Kingston, and established his residence at the north-west corner of Clinton Avenue and John Street, where he died in 1696. It is said that he was always regarded as the chief of the Huguenot settlers, and that among them his word was law.

He was the great grandfather of Elizabeth Du Bois who married Abraham Deyo and who was the great grandmother of Eleanora Deyo, wife of Charles Winans Chipp.

The genealogy of Elizabeth Du Bois is given in the Appendix.

The Du Bois coat-of-arms, which will be found facing page 105, is described as follows:

Arms. Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules. (A black lion standing, on a silver field, with red claws and tongue.)

Crest. A lion rampant sable between two tree stumps vert. (green).

Motto. *Tiens ta foy.* (Keep thy faith).

BURNETT

ELIZABETH Graham Burnett, wife of Warren Chipp, and sister of my father, James Gilbert Burnett, was of Scotch descent. Her father, Robert Burnett, was an Advocate of King's Bench and Writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh, and her mother was Amelia Shirrefs of Aberdeen.

Robert Burnett was descended from a cadet of the family of Burnett of Leys, an ancient family of distinction. The name was originally *Burnard*, but was gradually changed to *Burnet* and finally to *Burnett*. The Scotch pronunciation is "*Burr-nett*," with the accent strongly on the first syllable.

According to *The Family of Burnett of Leys*, by George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms, the Burnards were of Saxon origin, dating back to a period before the Conquest. They appear in *Domesday Book*, and were a family of importance, with extensive holdings of land in England, during the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. In the Twelfth Century Burnards appear among the numerous English who came to Scotland in the train of David I. They owned a very considerable barony in Farningdoun, and figured during the Thirteenth Century as benefactors of Melrose Abbey and other religious houses.

The progenitor of the family in the north of Scotland was Alexander Burnard, who was granted a charter to lands in the Forest of Drum by King Robert the Bruce in 1323, together with a hunting horn as a "horn of tenure," signifying that he was the King's Forester in the North. The hunting

horn, together with three holly leaves, known in heraldry as "burnet leaves," is carried in the Burnett coat-of-arms, and the lands granted in 1323 have remained in the family to this day.

Sir Thomas Burnet, a lineal descendant of Alexander Burnard, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625. Although a Covenanter he was much trusted by Charles I, and was a friend of the great Marquis of Montrose. The record of his successors has been long and distinguished.

The present holder of the title is Sir James Gilbert Lauderdale Burnett, Thirteenth Baronet. His seat is Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire, near Aberdeen. This castle was built in 1553-96, and is one of the finest specimens of the architecture of that period.

Other eminent members of the family have been Lord Crimond, a Scottish judge, brother of the First Baronet; his son, Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; Lord Monboddo, a judge and man of letters, and many others. Lord Monboddo's daughter, Eliza Burnet, was the "beautiful Burnet" mentioned by Robert Burns in his *Address to Edinburgh* as one of the sights of that city. He also wrote an *Elegy* on her death.

Bishop Gilbert Burnet was active in ecclesiastical and political affairs of England under five reigns, and was the author of numerous works, including *A History of My Own Time*. He was Chaplain and spiritual adviser to Charles II, but upon the accession of James II in 1684 he found it advisable, on account of his political beliefs, to leave England and settle in Holland. There he became Chaplain to William and Mary, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the Revolution of 1688 which placed them on the



BURNETT OF LEYS

ARMS—Argent, three holly leaves in chief, vert, and a hunting horn in base sable, garnished gules.

(On a silver ground three green holly leaves above a black hunting horn with red trimmings.)

CREST—A hand, with a knife, pruning a vine tree.

SUPPORTERS—A Highlander in hunting garb, and a greyhound, proper. (Natural colors.)

MOTTO—*Veriscit vulnere virtus.* (Virtue flourishes from a wound.)

throne of England. He returned to England with them and preached their coronation sermon. William created him Bishop of Salisbury, and frequently sought his advice in matters of state. He was chairman of the committee of the House of Lords to which the Bill of Rights was referred, and had in his possession the original Magna Charta granted by King John at Runnymede.

The three sons of the Bishop all attained eminence. Gilbert was Chaplain to George I. Sir Thomas was Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. William was Colonial Governor of New York and New Jersey, and afterwards of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but left no male descendants in America so far as known.

My grandmother, Amelia Shirrefs, mother of Elizabeth Graham Burnett, was descended from many distinguished Scottish families in addition to her Shirrefs ancestry. These included Morison, Lunan, Dyce of Disblair, Forbes of Moneymusk and Thain of Blackhall, as well as the famous Gordon clan. It is an interesting fact that she was also descended, through the Lunans, from her husband's family, and could trace her descent direct to Sir Thomas Burnet, First Baronet, and through him back to the original Alexander Burnard.

Elizabeth Graham Burnett was a saintly woman, noble and unselfish, and has bequeathed to her descendants many admirable traits of character as well as an ancient lineage.

For many years I have been collecting data for a history of the Burnett family and its alliances, with especial reference to Robert Burnett and Amelia Shirrefs. This is an extensive

task, but I hope some day it may be possible to complete such a history and publish it. For that reason I am not including in this volume a genealogy of Elizabeth Graham Burnett, and sketches of the principal families in her ancestry, as such material would be quite voluminous.

LOTT

THE founder of the Lott family in America was Peter Lot, who came from Holland in 1652 and settled in Flatbush, Long Island. The name has been variously spelled *Lot*, *Lodt*, *Loth*, and *Loot*, and has finally become standardized in its present form of *Lott*.

Peter Lot was a magistrate of Flatbush in 1656 and 1673, and one of the Patentees of Dongan's Patent in 1685. He married Gertrude ——— and died in 1704.

There is no record of Peter Lot's ancestry, but the fact that his great grandson, Abraham Lott, used the coat-of-arms reproduced in this volume would indicate that he was of noble birth.

His eldest son, Engelbardt Lott, born in Flatbush in 1654, removed to Newcastle, on the west bank of the Delaware thirty-five miles below Philadelphia, and was the owner of a considerable tract of land on Christiana Creek which he retained until 1707. He married Cornelia De La Noy of New York and in 1682 moved back to Flatbush, where he entered largely upon farming operations. In 1698 he was High Sheriff of Kings County under the administration of Lord Bellancourt, Provincial Governor. He died about 1728.

His son Abraham Lott, born in 1684, was supercargo and probably part owner of a vessel trading to the West Indies. He married Catherine Hegeman in 1709 and from that time lived on and cultivated his father's farm at Flatbush, which he finally inherited. He was a member of the Provincial As-

sembly for seven years commencing in 1743, and was re-elected, but died in 1754 before his final term had expired.

His second son, Englebert Lott, was born at Flatbush in 1719, married Maritie Ditmars in 1742 and died in 1779. He inherited his father's farm and was also a carpenter and wheelwright, and at one time was the principal land surveyor in the County. He was an active and well educated man, and for some years previous to the Revolution was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Kings County. His brother, Abraham Lott, was the last Provincial Treasurer, appointed in 1767 and serving until the Revolution. It was this Abraham Lott who used the coat-of-arms already referred to, which was in the form of a book-plate pasted in a Dutch copy of the Heidelberg Catechism of 1739. This book is said to be still in the possession of his family. The coat-of-arms, which will be found facing page 105, is described as follows:

Arms. Vert, two horses rampant combatant, argent.

(On a green field, two silver horses standing and fighting.)

Crest. A horse's head erased argent. (A horse's head of silver.)

Motto. *Draagd en verdraagd.* (Bear and forbear.)

Johannes E. Lott, eldest son of Engelbert, was born at Flatbush 1746. He first married Adriana Voorhees and settled on a farm at New Utrecht, Long Island. He later married Catherine Vanderbilt.

He was a man of sound mind and good education, and in 1775 was chosen as one of the eight delegates from Kings County to the first Provincial Congress in New York. He was elected a representative in the first New York Legisla-

ture which convened after the War, and was appointed Surrogate for Kings County under the Constitution. This office he held until 1793, when he was made first Judge of the County. He resigned in 1801 and died in 1811.

He was the great grandfather of Englebert Lott who married Amelia Margaret Chipp.

Uncle Engelbert, as we all called him, was a florist, and loved all growing things. He was a man of gentle and kindly disposition and did not have an enemy in the world. During the latter part of his life he was Manager of a Club for railway employes in the Adirondacks. He was loved and respected by all his "boys" and was sincerely mourned when he passed away.

His genealogy will be found in the Appendix.

SCOTT AND ALLIANCES

SCOTT

THE Scott family in America with which this history is concerned, was founded by David Scott, a weaver of Dundee, Scotland, who came to this country in 1787, with his wife, Margaret Coupar, and daughter Elisabeth, and settled in Little Britain, Town of Windsor, Orange County, New York. The land he purchased was a part of the Gen. Clinton farm, in the old Clinton homestead, and it is related that David Scott paid fifty dollars an acre for it. It is interesting to note that James Edmonston, an ancestor of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston (who married Rodney Chipp), bought land in this same locality fifty years earlier for twenty shillings an acre.

David Scott was a son of Thomas Scott, who was a son of David Scott, both of Dundee. He died in 1825.

He had four sons, three of whom are known to have founded branches of the family in this country.

The branch in which we are interested is that springing from James Scott, second son of David the emigrant, who married Millicent Cook, a descendant, through her maternal grandmother, of Col. McClaughrey, defender of Fort Montgomery during the War of the Revolution.

William James Scott, fourth son of James, married Maria DeWitt Newkirk, of distinguished Colonial lineage, and was the father of James Scott who married Alice Warren Chipp.

James Scott was for many years in the wholesale grocery business, and a recognized expert on spices, which he sold throughout the United States. He was a man of high ideals, fine character and exceptional ability. He was well read, kindly, tolerant and helpful. He was a worthy inheritor of the sterling qualities of his ancestors, and passed them on unsullied to his descendants.

His descent from David Scott of Dundee, as well as from Gerrit Cornelisse Newkirk, Tjerck Claesen DeWitt and Coenradt Ten Eyck, will be found in the Appendix.

For historical and biographical data on the Newkirk, DeWitt and Ten Eyck, families, see following pages.

NEWKIRK

The founder of the Newkirk family in America was Gerrit Cornelisse Newkirk, or Van Nieuwkirke, a carpenter, who came to this country on the *Moseman* in 1659 with his wife Chieltje "and sucking babe," presumably from the small town of Nieuwkirke, near Rotterdam, Province of Guilderland, Holland.

He settled in Ulster County, where he eventually acquired considerable land, including eighty-five acres on the north side of Esopus Kill, Hurley, called "Old Bowery," laid out in 1686. He died subsequent to this date, leaving three sons.

The eldest son, Cornelis Newkirk, who was evidently the "sucking babe" of the *Moseman*'s passenger list, learned his father's trade, inherited some of his Hurley lands, and married Jannetie Kunst, granddaughter of Cornelis Barentsen Sleght, a miller of Kingston, elder of the church and one of the magistrates.

Jan, the second son, died childless, and Arie, the youngest son of the emigrant, married Lisbeth Lambertse Huybertoon, daughter of Lambert Huybertoon, and founded a branch of the family which included Philip Newkirk, the largest Hurley farmer of his day, another Philip Newkirk, banker in Rondout, and John Newkirk, Mayor of Kingston.

But this record is concerned principally with the branch of the family established by Cornelis Newkirk and Jannetie Kunst, whose eldest son, Gerrit Newkirk, was born in 1684, and became a carpenter and land owner, like his father and grandfather before him. He married Greitje Ten Eyck, daughter of Matthew Ten Eyck of Hurley and granddaughter of Coenradt Ten Eyck, progenitor of the Hurley Ten Eycks.

On November 16, 1709, Gerrit Newkirk and Matthew Ten Eyck acquired "the creek or run of water known as the Praemaker Brook," and this date marks the beginning of the Newkirk homestead on the Praemaker Brook, which, after more than two centuries, is still in the family, although the original house has been replaced by one of later date.

Benjamin Garret Newkirk, a great grandson of Gerrit Newkirk and Greitje Ten Eyck, inherited the Praemaker homestead, and well maintained its reputation for hospitality. He married Blandina De Witt, and their daughter, Maria De Witt Newkirk, was the mother of James Scott who married Alice Warren Chipp.

The genealogy of Maria De Witt Newkirk, together with the Scott and De Witt alliances, will be found in the Appendix.

TEN EYCK AND ROOSA

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch of the Newkirk family, and from the Newkirk and Ten Eyck Genealogies in the Appendix, that there was an alliance between the Newkirk, Ten Eyck and Roosa families.

Brief accounts of these latter families will be found elsewhere in this volume.

DE WITT

According to authentic historical records the De Witt family of Dordrecht, Holland, had its origin before 1295, in which year there was a Jan die Witte living in that town.

Another Jan De Witte, grandson of the original Jan, was Mayor of Dordrecht in 1375, and various other members of the family held offices of honor and importance throughout the Fourteenth to Seventeenth Centuries, including Andries De Witt, who was Grand Pensionary of Holland and Vriesland in 1618-20, and his brother Jacob, who was one of the leaders in the revolt against William II, Prince of Orange, which resulted in the establishment of the Dutch Republic.

But the most illustrious member of the family was Jan De Witt, son of Jacob, who was Grand Pensionary of Holland for twenty years, and virtual ruler of the nation during the time of its greatest power and glory, which it owed in large measure to his wise administration. He waged war, concluded peace, made offensive and defensive alliances, initiated laws, and was known throughout Europe as an able and fearless statesman.

Bishop Gilbert Burnet, in his contemporary *History of My Own Time*, says of him:

He was a frank and sincere man, without any fraud or any other artifice but silence: To which he did so accustom the world that it was not easy to know whether he was silent from design or custom. He had a great clearness of perception, and when anything was proposed to him, how new soever, he heard all patiently, and then asked such questions as occurred to him: And by the time he had done all this he was as much master of the proposition as the person who had made it. . . . For the administration of justice at home, and for the management of their trade and their forces at sea, he was the ablest minister the Dutch ever had.

Upon the return to power of the House of Orange in 1672, Jan De Witt and his famous brother Cornelius met a tragic death at the hands of an infuriated mob, which is vividly portrayed in Dumas' historical novel, *The Black Tulip*.

Jan De Witt's coat-of-arms, which will be found facing page 105, is described as follows:

Arms. De sinople à un lièvre courant poursuivi d'un lévrier, tous deux en chef, et un chien braque courant en pointe; levant la tête vers le lièvre; le tout d'argent.

(Upon a green field a running rabbit pursued by a dog; below, a running dog with head lifted towards the rabbit; all of silver.)

Crest. Le lièvre, iss.; entre un vol, de sinople et d'argent.

(A rabbit between a wing of green and of silver.)

The progenitor of the De Witt family in America was Tjerck Claesen De Witt, who came to New Amsterdam prior to 1656 and in that year was married to Barbara Andriessen in the Reformed (Collegiate) Dutch Church of that city.

There seems to be sufficient evidence that this Tjerck De

Witt was a member of the ancient Dordrecht family, and a kinsman of the distinguished brothers, Jan and Cornelius. This evidence consists of a seal attached to one of the papers on file in the official records of Ulster County (Book AA, page 307), in connection with the settlement of Tjerck De Witt's estate. This seal, according to Louis Hasbrouck Sahler, writing in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* in 1898 (Vol. XXIX, p. 243) is the same as the coat-of-arms borne by Jan De Witt the Grand Pensionary.

Shortly after Tjerck De Witt's marriage, which was ultimately blessed with thirteen children, he and his family removed from New York to Albany, and thence, in 1661, to Wiltwyck (now Kingston). In 1663 he was living in Hurley, and one of his children, then four years of age, was among those carried into captivity by the Indians when they burned the town in that year, as related in the chapter on the Du Bois family.

Tjerck De Witt was a man of considerable means and influence, and in 1689 was chosen one of the Magistrates of Ulster County, having previously held many other offices. His numerous descendants have taken a prominent part in public affairs, including Simeon De Witt, Chief of Topographical Staff of General Washington and Surveyor-General of New York, Peter De Witt of New York City, De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State, and many others.

Col. Charles De Witt, a great grandson of Tjerck, was a distinguished member of the family, and one of the most prominent men of Ulster County, and of the Province, during Colonial and Revolutionary times. He was a member of the last Colonial Assembly under royal authority, and one of the nine patriots who resolutely voted to approve the pro-

ceedings of the Continental Congress then recently organized in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of Annapolis in 1775, and of the Third and Fourth Provincial Congresses, where he was intimately associated with John Jay, William Duer and other distinguished men. He sat in the Provincial Congress which ratified the Declaration of Independence, and was Colonel of a Regiment of Minute Men during the War. He served on a committee to draft the State Constitution, and was a member of the Continental Congress of 1784.

He married Blandina Du Bois, of another distinguished Ulster County family.

Gerrit De Witt, son of Charles, married Catherine Ten Eyck, and allied the De Witts with still another family of ancient lineage; and it was his daughter, Blandina De Witt, who married Benjamin Garret Newkirk and was the grandmother of James Scott.

The genealogy of Blandina De Witt, together with the authorities upon which this sketch is based, will be found in the Appendix.

HARRIS AND ALLIANCES

HARRIS FERGUSON TAYLOR

FRANCIS Charles Harris was an Englishman living in Philadelphia, without relatives in this country. He married Ann Matilda Ferguson, daughter of John Ferguson, a prominent and influential lawyer of New York City, of Scotch descent, and a friend of President James Madison and Governor DeWitt Clinton. He was Mayor of New York in 1815, and later Naval Officer of the United States Customs at that point until his death.

Francis Charles Harris was seriously injured, and his young wife was killed, in a railroad accident at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1829. They had a son, who was only a few months old at the time of his mother's death. The bereaved husband did not long survive. He died in 1836.

The son, John Ferguson Harris, was brought up by his mother's family, the Fergusons, was educated at Rutgers College, and became a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. He married Susanna Taylor, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Cook Taylor, S.T.D., (1801-1881). Dr. Taylor was a Trustee of Rutgers College for twenty-three years, a leader in the Dutch Reformed Church, and for fifty years pastor of the Jersey City Heights Church of that denomination.

Susanna Taylor's mother, Anna Romeyn, was descended from an ancient family of that name dating back to the early Thirteenth Century. A sketch of this family will be found

in the following pages, and a genealogy of Anna Romeyn is included in the Appendix.

John Ferguson Harris, husband of Katherine Burnett Chipp, was a son of Rev. John Ferguson Harris and Susanna Taylor. He was an expert in reinforced concrete construction, and was employed by the United States War Department in connection with important projects along the Georgia coast and elsewhere.

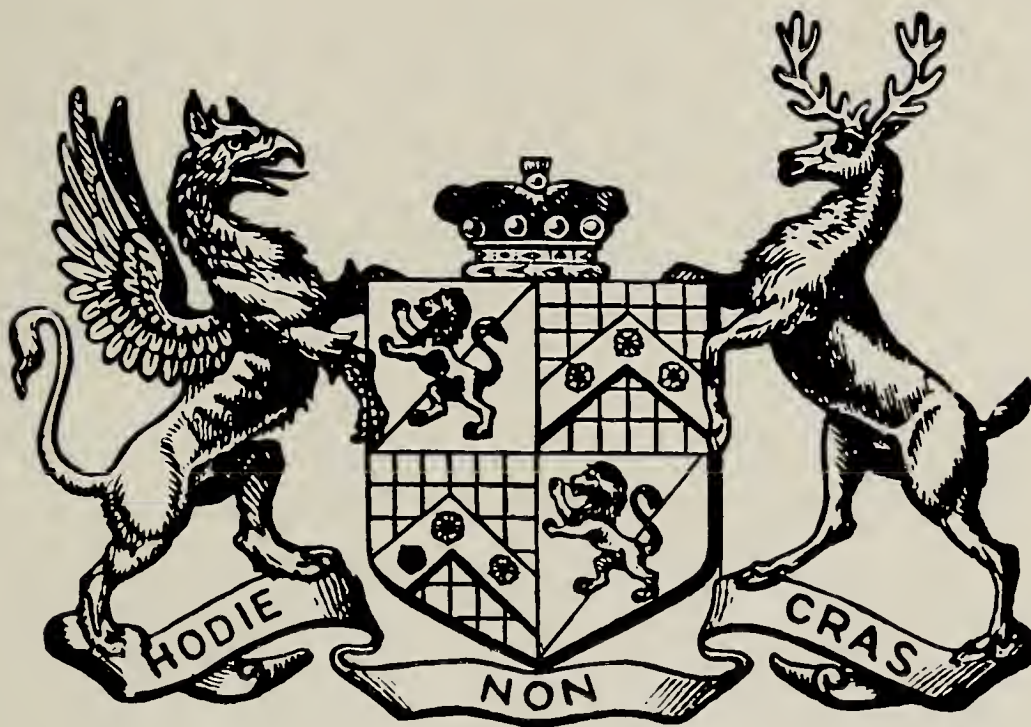
Later he specialized in sanitation work, and was the originator of the *portable* reinforced concrete septic tank, for which he held a patent. He was a recognized authority in this field, and was commissioned to equip numerous industrial villages in the cotton-mill and coal-mine districts. He was the founder of the Stroudsburg Septic Tank Company, of which he was President and General Manager at the time of his death.

Besides being a man of ability and forceful personality, he was gifted with a fine bass voice which he used to advantage as soloist in leading church choirs and in concerts throughout the United States.

His genealogy, with the Ferguson and Romeyn alliances, will be found in the Appendix.

ROMEYN

Prior to the middle of the Thirteenth Century, Giacomo de Ferentino, an Italian gentleman, settled at Rougham Manor, County Norfolk, England, and married Isabella de Ruchem, a lady of that place, by whom there were two sons, Peter and Richard. They were sent to Rome to be educated, and after their return Peter called himself "Peter Romaeyn" (Peter the Roman), and thus assumed a new surname. Al-



VAUX OF HARROWDEN

ARMS—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Mostyn; per bend sinister, erm and ermines, a lion, rampant, or; 2nd and 3rd, Vaux, chequy, or and gu, on a chevron az, three roses, gold.

(Mostyn: a gold lion upright, above a diagonal band of ermine. Vaux: on a field of gold and red squares, a blue chevron with three gold roses.)

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a griffin sable, langued gules, beaked and membered or; sinister, a buck, or.

(Right, a black griffin, with red tongue and gold beak and claws. Left, a gold buck.)

MOTTO—*Hodie non cras.* (To-day, not to-morrow.)

though educated for the priesthood he married the daughter of Thomas de Leicester, and had descendants.

In 1387, during the reign of Edward II, Thomas Romaeyn, a descendant of Peter, was Lord Mayor of London. His arms, which were of foreign origin, are described as "argent, on a fesse gule, three crosses pattée or." (On a silver shield, three gold Maltese crosses on a red horizontal band.) The crest was a deer's head in natural colors.

Soon after this date the Leicester family fell into disfavor with the King, and many of them, including the Romaeyns, fled to Holland, where the name became *Romeyn*.

Jan Romeyn of Amsterdam, a descendant of the Romaeyns from England, had three sons, Simon, Christoffel and Klaes. In 1650 Christoffel and Klaes, the latter still a boy, sailed from Rotterdam to Brazil with the expedition of Prince Maurice, and when Brazil was ceded to Portugal they went to the New Netherlands and settled on Long Island in 1654.

In 1696-97 Klaes Romeyn purchased nine hundred acres of land between the Hackensack and Saddle Rivers in New Jersey, and lived there for ten years. He finally removed to Greenwich, New York, where he died, but many of his descendants are residents of Hackensack to this day.

Rev. Thomas Romeyn, great grandson of Klaes, was a noted minister of the Dutch Reformed Church; and his son, Rev. James Van Campen Romeyn, was also an eminent divine, a Trustee of Rutgers College and pastor of a church in Hackensack for thirty-four years. The plan of the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church was drawn up by him, and the denominational policy of the church was very largely shaped through his influence.

Some thirty other Romeyns were also ministers, holding many important charges, including the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York. They were also prominently identified with Rutgers College.

Anna Romeyn, daughter of Rev. James Van Campen Romeyn, married Dr. Benjamin Cook Taylor, and was the grandmother of John Ferguson Harris, who married Katherine Burnett Chipp. Her genealogy will be found in the Appendix.

VAUX

THE Vaux family was an illustrious one of ancient France. From Burke's *Peerage* it appears that it was established in Provence as early as 794, and that its members were Princes of Baux and Orange, Kings of Arles and Vienne, Dukes of Montecaziosi and of Andrea, and allied by marriage with most of the sovereign princes of Europe.

Bertrand de Vaux was a favorite of Robert I, Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William the Conqueror.

At the time of the Norman Conquest Harold de Vaux, Lord of Vaux in Normandy, came into England accompanied by his three sons, and they were given grants of land in Cumberland and elsewhere.

Oliver, Ranulph and Robert de Vaux were among the Barons in arms against King John in 1215, and helped to wring from him the famous Magna Charta upon the plains of Runnymede.

William Vaux of Harrowden fell under the banner of Henry VI in the Wars of the Roses.

Nicholas Vaux, for his valiant behavior in battle, was knighted by Henry VII, and in 1523 was created a Baron of the Realm by Henry VIII, with the title of Lord Vaux of Harrowden.

His son Thomas, second Baron, was Captain of the Isle of Jersey and was one of those attending Cardinal Wolsey in his splendid embassy to make peace between Henry VIII,

Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V, in 1529. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn.

The barony of Vaux of Harrowden fell into abeyance in 1662, through failure of a direct heir, but was restored by Queen Victoria in 1838.

The seat of the family is at Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough, Northampton.

Calvert Vaux, a descendant of this ancient family, and a nephew of the author of the prayer book of the Church of England, was born in London about 1825, and came to America in 1850. He was a well known landscape architect, and was associated with the famous architect Andrew J. Downing. Central Park, New York, was chiefly his design. He supervised its construction and development and was in charge of it for many years. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and many other parks throughout the United States, were also designed by him.

He married Mary Swan McEntee of Kingston, who was a sister of Jervis McEntee the landscape painter.

Calvert Bowyer Vaux, son of Calvert Vaux, was born February 16, 1855, and died in Philadelphia, November 8, 1928. He was a writer, editor, printer and manager of publications. With him, printing was not a business but an art. He was looked up to as an authority in that field.

He was keenly interested in sports, and in 1885 wrote and published a book on *Canoe Handling* which has been the leading authority on the subject ever since. He was the winner of the International Cup in the Canoe Sailing Contest

with England in 1886, defeating Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

He was Editor of *Outing* and a frequent contributor to *Forest and Stream* and other publications devoted to outdoor life. He was owner and Editor of a magazine called *Sail and Paddle*. For the last two decades of his life he was in charge of the publication of the five scientific journals of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, of Philadelphia.

He married Agnes Marion Chipp in 1888, and was a great favorite in the Chipp family. He was a charming gentleman, cultured, hospitable, generous and unselfish,—a worthy descendant of the distinguished line from which he sprang.

DENNISTOUN-DENNISTON AND ALLIANCES

DENNISTOUN-DENNISTON

ACCORDING to Burke's *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, the ancient family of Dennistoun of Dennistoun is regarded by peerage writers and genealogical antiquaries as ranking with the most eminent in the western districts of Scotland.

This family held lands in Renfrewshire under a charter from Malcolm IV, who died in 1165, and is supposed to have descended from one Danziel or Daniel, probably of Norman extraction, who called his estate Danielstoun and assumed therefrom his surname. After passing through various changes, including *Danilston*, *Danyelston*, *Dannalstoun* and others, the name finally took its present form of *Dennistoun* about the end of the Sixteenth Century.

The recorded genealogy of the family begins with Sir Hugh de Danzielstoun of that Ilk, who flourished during the Wars of the Scottish Succession, and, with other patriotic Barons of his country, accorded a reluctant submission to the victorious Edward I of England in 1296.

His daughter Joanna, or Janet, married Sir Adam More of Rowallan, and was the mother of Elizabeth More who married King Robert II and was the ancestress of a long line of Stuart kings. In reference to this circumstance the proud proverb has been preserved by the Dennistouns, "Kings came from us, not we from kings."

Sir John de Danzielstoun of that Ilk, son and successor to Sir Hugh, styled himself "Lord of Fynlauistoun, Danyelston and Kylvoloog." He rendered unswerving loyalty to King David II, who reigned from 1329 to 1370, and was the constant associate in arms of his illustrious father-in-law the Earl of Wigton, and of the brave Sir Robert Erskine. Offices of trust were showered upon him, and the accession of his relative, King Robert II, in 1370, was followed by new honors and by grants of many splendid baronies. He was for many years the High Sheriff of Dunbartonshire and Governor of Dunbarton Castle, the strongest fortress in the kingdom, and was one of the Lords of Parliament who concurred in the settlement of the crown upon the descendants of his niece, Elizabeth More.

Sir Robert de Danzielstoun of that Ilk, son and successor to Sir John, was one of the youths selected in 1337 from the chief families of Scotland as hostages for the ransom of King David II, and in 1370 was Commissioner for a treaty of peace with England. He succeeded his father as High Sheriff of Dunbartonshire and Keeper of the Castle. Dying without a son, his thirteen noble baronies in six counties of Scotland, were divided among his two daughters, from whom sprang the Earls of Glencairn and Farnham, and the Baronets of Calderwood and Pollock.

Sir William de Danzielstoun of Colgrain, brother and successor to Sir Robert, was held in preferment by King Robert III, who came to the throne in 1390, and by that monarch's eldest son, the Earl of Carrick.

Robert Danzielstoun of Colgrain associated himself with the Earl of Glencairn in his machinations and correspondence

with Henry VIII of England, for which he was attainted but was afterwards pardoned.

John Dennistoun of Colgrain was a zealous adherent to the royal cause during the Wars of the Commonwealth, and took a prominent part in the last efforts of the Cavaliers of Scotland on behalf of Charles II in 1553. And many other members of the family have held positions of honor and importance down to the present day.

The illustration of the Dennistoun coat-of-arms facing page 105, is from a quaint old cut, in colors, in Stoddart's *Scottish Arms*, which in turn was reproduced from an illuminated manuscript in the office of the Lyon King of Arms, the official heraldic authority of Scotland, which was compiled about 1565-66 by an unknown hand. It is also shown in the celebrated heraldic manuscript of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Lyon King of Arms in 1542, now in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.

The description is as follows:

Arms. Argent, a bend sable between a unicorn's head erased of the 2nd, in chief, and a cross crosslet fitchée azure in base.

(On a silver field a black diagonal band between a black unicorn's head and a blue cross of form shown.)

Crest. A dexter arm in pale ppr, clothed gules, holding an antique shield sable charged with a mullet or.

(A left arm, natural colors, red sleeve, holding a black antique shield with a gold star.)

Supporters. Dexter, a lion gules, armed and langued azure; sinister, an antelope argent, unguled and horned or.

(Left, a red lion with blue claws and tongue; right, a silver antelope with gold hoofs and horns.)

Motto. *Adversa virtute repello.* (Courage repels adversity.)

While there is no definite proof to that effect, there is very good reason to believe that Alexander Denniston, who came to this country in 1729, was a descendant of this ancient Scottish family.

Mrs. Rodney Chipp (Sarah Elizabeth Denniston) told her son Rodney, while they were abroad, that they were connected in some way with the Dennistouns of Dennistoun, and afterwards adopted this spelling of her maiden name. Whether she acquired this information in Scotland, or whether it was a tradition among the members of her family in America, is not known.

Certain it is that Alexander Denniston, although he came from Ireland, was a Scotch Presbyterian, and that many of the friends and neighbors who came to America with him were of the same nationality and religion. Among these were his brother-in-law, Charles Clinton, of Scotch-English descent, who became the father of Gen. James Clinton of Revolutionary fame, and of Gen. George Clinton, also a Revolutionary leader and subsequently first Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States.

It was with high hopes that the little band of pioneers set sail from Dublin in the *George and Ann* in 1729, bound for the Colony of Pennsylvania, but the voyage lasted nearly five months, and was marked by the death of ninety-six of the passengers. The story goes that this was due to an unscrupulous captain, who intentionally delayed the ship in order to starve out the passengers and reduce their number, so that he might possess himself of their money, of which there was considerable on board. But he was finally put in

irons and the mate then landed on the nearest shore, which happened to be Cape Cod.

It was not until two years later that Alexander Denniston and Charles Clinton took up adjoining lands in Little Britain, Town of New Windsor, which was then a part of Ulster County, but is now in Orange County, New York. They became leading citizens of that community, and both served in the Colonial military forces, Alexander Denniston being a member in 1738 of the first military organization in the district—Capt. Ellison's Company of the Ulster Militia. He was also on frontier service in 1755.

He had six sons, all of whom joined the Third Ulster County Regiment during the Revolution. Two were members of the Committee of Public Safety, and one served in the line during the whole of the War.

Capt. William Denniston, fourth son of Alexander the emigrant, commanded a Company in the Ulster Militia during the Revolution, and was subsequently a School Commissioner. He married a daughter of James Edmonston of Enniskiller, County Tyrone, Ireland, who had come to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1720, and removed about 1727 to New Windsor, where he purchased land at twenty shillings per acre.

Isaac Denniston, son of the Captain, had a son who was also named Isaac. This latter Isaac married Sarah Maria Innis, and was the father of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston, wife of Rodney Chipp.

The progenitor of the Innis family also came from Ireland. They were allied by marriage with some of the oldest families in New England, including the Warings, Boutons and Tut-

ties, an account of whom will be found in the following pages.

Sarah Elizabeth Denniston was a woman of rare beauty and sunny nature, and also possessed in an unusual degree that indefinable something called charm. These qualities she doubtless inherited from her Irish and French ancestors. She was a welcome addition to the Chipp family.

Her genealogy, with the Innis, Waring, Bouton and Tuttle alliances, will be found in the Appendix.

WARING

The founder of the Waring family in America was Richard Waring, said to have been a son of Col. Henry Waring and Alice Webb, who came to America in 1664 and settled at Brookhaven, Long Island.

His son, Edmund Waring, Jr., married Elizabeth Bouton, of an ancient Huguenot family, and his grandson, John Waring, married Catherine Tuttle, of an old family in New England.

James Waring, Sr., son of John, served in the Revolution, and his son, James Waring, Jr., was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Elizabeth Waring, daughter of James Waring, Jr., married William Innis, and was the grandmother of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston who married Rodney Chipp.

A genealogical record of these alliances will be found in the Appendix.

BOUTON

According to the history of *The Bouton-Boughton Family*,

compiled by James Bouton in 1890, "it is claimed that the Bouton-Boughton race has a traditional record or history dating back to the Fifth Century, when ancient history tells us that clans or tribes of Gauls inhabited the country bordering on the River Rhone, and extending from Lake Geneva to the Mediterranean Sea, but that they were more particularly identified with the Visigoth clan, the head of the Salian tribe under King Hilderi, A. D. 481, who at his death left his son Clovis head of the tribe."

Clovis married Clotilde, niece, or (as some historians say) daughter of the King of Burgundy, and promised her that if her Christian God should give him success in battle he would embrace her religion, which he subsequently did.

From the year 1350, according to the *Dictionnaire des Generaux Francais*, the military and court records of France abound with the Bouton name for more than two centuries. Nicholas Bouton, who bore the title of Count Chamilly, Baron Montague de Naton, was born about 1580, and was the father of Harard, John and Noel Bouton, who were Huguenots and refugees during the violent persecutions under the Guises.

After these persecutions ceased Noel Bouton returned and assumed the title of Marquis de Chamilly, and was subsequently made Marshal of all France. A life size portrait of him hangs in the Gallery of French Nobles in the Palace of Versailles.

John Bouton, supposed to have been a son of Count Nicholas Bouton, was a Huguenot and refugee who fled to England, and thence to America in the barque *Assurance*, which landed in Boston in 1635.

He resided in Boston and Watertown, Massachusetts, and, early in the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut, he moved to that place, and subsequently in 1651, to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he became an influential citizen and a representative of the Colony of Connecticut in the General Court.

He was thrice married, and left numerous descendants, from whom all the families of Bouton or Boughton in this country prior to 1700 are believed to be descended.

His third wife was Mrs. Mary Stevenson, widow of Jonathan Stevenson, who was killed in a fight with the Indians near Norwalk. By her he had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Edmund Waring, Jr., and, through the alliances of the Warings, Innises and Dennistons, was an ancestress of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston.

These various alliances are shown in the Appendix.

TUTTLE

William Tuttle, with his wife Elizabeth, came to Boston in the *Planter* in 1635, tradition says from Northampton, England. They were a young couple, he being twenty-six and she twenty-three.

He was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, and his name appears in 1639 upon the covenant which was adopted for the government of the new Colony. He took the oath of fidelity in 1644. He was an extensive land owner, a man of means, and a personage of influence. He is referred to in various records as "Mr." Tuttle, which title in those days indicated honor and respect. His homestead, acquired in 1656, passed finally into the hands of the Trustees of the Collegiate School, and on it was built the first building of Yale College. For thirty years it was the

only land owned by the College. It is located at the corner of Chapel and College Streets, New Haven.

John Tuttle, son of the emigrant, took the oath of fidelity in 1654. He held minor offices, and in 1662 purchased extensive lands from the Indians. His granddaughter, Catherine Tuttle, married John Waring, and, through an Innis alliance, was an ancestress of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston.

TEN EYCK

COENRADT Ten Eyck, progenitor of the Ten Eyck family in America, emigrated from Amsterdam, with his wife, Maria Boele, and three children, prior to 1651, according to Schoonmaker's *History of Kingston*. After his arrival in New Amsterdam he had eight more children. He died in 1686.

His son Matthias Ten Eyck was born in New York in 1658. He removed to Kingston, and in 1679 married Anneke Roosa, daughter of Capt. Albert Heymans Roosa and Wyntje Allard, or Ariens, and a sister of Capt. Arie Roosa, one of the Patentees of the Roosa Patent.

An account of the Roosa family will be found elsewhere in this volume.

This Matthias Ten Eyck became the ancestor of the Ten Eyck family in Kingston and vicinity. It was his grandson, Matthew Ten Eyck, who was President of the Trustees of the Freeholders of Hurley on the occasion of the visit of George Washington in 1782.

Samuel Francis Ten Eyck, husband of Josephine Deyo Chipp, is a worthy descendant of this well known family. His genealogy is given in the Appendix.

RETROSPECT

SO here ends the history of the Chipp family and its allied branches. It has been a pleasure to write it, and I hope it may give pleasure to those who take the trouble to read. Its compilation has revealed many unexpected angles of interest and fascination.

As I review the story I seem to see a long procession of sturdy little ships, with quaint names and eager passengers, setting forth from a dozen ports in Europe and casting anchor in the harbors of Boston and New Amsterdam.

First came the *Planter* and the *Assurance*, bringing William Tuttle and John Bouton to New England in 1635, and the *Arms of Rensselaerwyck* with Albert Andriesz Bradt in 1637. Next was the ship that brought Hendrick Kyp to New Amsterdam in the same year, and the ones that bore Jansen Van Steenbergh and John Choate in 1643, and Peter Lot and Nicholas De Meyer a few years later. Then came the *Gilded Otter* with Christian Deyo and the *Spotted Cow* with Albert Roosa and Roeloff Swartwout, in 1660, the *Endeavor* with Richard Waring in 1664, and the vessels with the Van Ettens, Ten Eycks, Schoonmakers, Van Gaasbeeks, Weigands and all the others. And finally there was the barque in which John and Joseph Chipp "set Sayl" to seek their fortunes in the New World.

We are accustomed to think of our forefathers as old and patriarchial, but these men and women were young and adventurous. They were of the stuff that has made this nation

great. They were hardy, steadfast and brave. They were deeply religious—they chose to suffer exile rather than to compromise with their convictions.

Their lot here was not an easy one. It is no light task to carve a home out of the wilderness. In many cases it was accompanied by conflict and suffering. We can imagine with what fear the early settlers of Esopus and Hurley went forth to the fields with muskets on their shoulders as well as the tools of husbandry, and with what relief they came again to their homes and found their loved ones still safe and sound. We can picture the anguish with which young Louis du Bois and his neighbors took up the trail of the Indians who had stolen their wives and children. We can understand the fury with which they fell upon the camp of the savages when they had found it.

We can surmise the heartaches during the long years of sowing and reaping and building, as generation succeeded generation. And then we can vision the war-clouds gathering, until at length it became necessary to take up arms to make the nation free and independent.

Surely we may be pardoned for being proud of such ancestors, and well may we find inspiration in these annals of their courage and devotion.

APPENDIX:

GENEALOGIES OF ALLIED FAMILIES

NOTE.—Historical and biographical details have, for the most part, been omitted from these genealogies, for the sake of brevity.

Such data will be found under the heading of each family in Part II.

For Chipp genealogies see Genealogical Tree.

GENEALOGIES OF ALLIED FAMILIES

KIP AND ALLIANCES

KIP

Genealogy of Elizabeth Kip Wife of Joseph Chipp

Historical Notes on Kip Family of Kipsburg and Kip's Bay, 1871; History of the Kip Family in America, by Frederick Ellsworth Kip, 1928; New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol. VIII, pp. 67-72; XII, p. 29.

I. Ruloff De Kype, born about 1510-20 near Alençon, Bretagne, France. Fled to Holland upon the triumph of the Protestants about 1562. Returned to France and was killed in battle 1569. Had three sons: Henri, Jean Baptiste and Ruloff.

II. Ruloff Kype (1544-1596) remained in Holland, became a Protestant and dropped the French prefix "De". Had a son Hendrick.

III. Hendrick Kype (1576-——) took an active part in the "Company of Foreign Countries" which sent Hendrick Hudson on his voyage of discovery. Married Margaret de Marneil and had a son Hendrick.

IV. Hendrick Hendrickszen Kyp, born in Niewenhuys, Holland, 1600. Died in New Amsterdam subsequent to 1665. Married Tryntje Lubberts 1624. Came to New Amstredam about 1637 with wife and five children. Prominent citizen, member of Governor's Council, Great Burgher, Schepen and large land owner. Founder of the Kip family in America. Had a son Isaac.

V. Isaac Hendrickszen Kip (1627-1678), second son of Hendrick Hendrickszen Kyp, came to this country with his parents 1637. Great Burgher, Stamper, Magistrate of New Haarlem. Ship captain engaged in Hudson River trade. Married (1st) 1653 Catalyntje Snyers (Snyder), and (2nd) Maria Vermilye, widow of Johannes de la Montagne, Jr. Had a son Jacob by first wife.

VI. Jacob Kip (1666-1753). Co-patentee 1688, with brother Hendrick, of Manor of Kipsburg, where Rhinebeck now stands. Lieutenant Ulster County Militia 1700. Married (1st) 1685 Mrs. Henrietta Wessels, and (2nd) 1695 Rachael Swartwout, daughter of Roeloff and Eva (Bradt) Swartwout. Had a son Johannes by second wife.

VII. Johannes Kip (1702—) married Margriet Van Etten, widow of Cornelis Ennis, and had a daughter Elizabeth.

VIII. ELIZABETH KIP (1749-1816) married JOSEPH CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

SWARTWOUT ALLIANCE WITH KIP

*Genealogy of Rachael Swartwout
Grandmother of Elizabeth Kip*

Anjou's *Ulster County Wills*, Vol. I, p. 92; Pearson's *First Settlers of Albany*, p. 170.

I. Thomas Swartwout of Groningen removed to Amsterdam, Holland, where he married 1630 Adriëntje Symons. Had a son Roeloff.

II. Roeloff Swartwout (1634—) baptized in Oude Kirk, Amsterdam, married (1st) 1657 Eva Bradt, daughter of Albert Andriesz Bradt and widow of Anthony de Hooges, and (2nd) 1691 Francyntje Andries. Came to Esopus 1660. First Schout (Sheriff) of Wiltwyck, now Ulster County, 1663. Justice and Collector 1690. Had a daughter Rachael by first wife.

III. RACHAEL SWARTWOUT (1669-1727) married JACOB KIP, grandfather of ELIZABETH KIP.

BRADT ALLIANCE WITH SWARTWOUT

*Genealogy of Eva Bradt
Wife of Roeloff Swartwout*

Pearson's *First Settlers of Albany*, pp. 23, 101-2; *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record*, Vol. VII, p. 92; XXXV, p. 45.

I. Albert Andriesz Bradt of Norway came to Fort Orange 1637 in *Arms of Rensselaerwyck*, with wife Annetje (—1662), daughter of Barent Van Rotmers. Had a daughter Eva.

II. EVA BRADT, married (1st) Anthony de Hooges and (2nd) 1695 ROELOFF SWARTWOUT.

VAN ETTEN ALLIANCE WITH KIP

*Genealogy of Margriet Van Etten
Mother of Elizabeth Kip*

N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, Vol. XXX, p. 52.

I. Jan, of the town of Etten, six miles from Breda, North Brabant, Belgium, had a son Jacob.

II. Jacob Janszen Van Etten came to New Amsterdam prior to 1663. Married 1665, in Kingston, Annetje Ariens of Amsterdam, deserted wife of Aert Pietersen Tack. Took the oath of allegiance to British Crown 1689. Had a son Jan.

III. Jan Jacobszen Van Etten (1666——) was on the roll of inhabitants of Ulster County 1689, and freeholder of Hurley 1728. Married (1st) 1690 Jannetje, daughter of Capt. Arie Roosa, and (2nd) 1731 Cornelia Van Aaken, widow of Jan Chammers. Had a daughter Margriet by first wife.

IV. MARGRIET (or Marytje) VAN ETTEN (1699——) married (1st) Cornelis Ennis, and (2nd) JOHANNES KIP.

ROOSA ALLIANCE WITH VAN ETTEN

*Genealogy of Jannetje Roosa
Grandmother of Elizabeth Kip*

N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, Vol. XXXI, pp. 163, 235; *Documentary History of New York*, Vol. I, pp. 357-63; *Olde Ulster*, Vol. I, p. 215.

I. Heyman Roosa had a son Albert.

II. Capt. Albert Heymans Roosa (——1679), farmer of Guelderland, came to New Amsterdam in the *Bonte Cou* (Spotted Cow), April, 1660, with wife Wyntje Allard, or Ariens, and eight children, and settled at Esopus, now Kingston. Wealthy and influential. One of three Commissioners to lay out and enclose Hurley, 1661. Two of his children carried off by Indians at burning of Hurley 1663, but were recovered. Had a son Arie.

III. Capt. Arie Roosa, born in Holland. Married in Kingston Maria Pels, daughter of Schepen Evert Pels and Jannetje Symens. Co-patentee 1686 of 1500-acre Arie Roosa Patent. Captain of Company of Foot, Ulster County Militia 1700. Had a daughter Jannetje.

IV. JANNETJE ROOSA (1670——) married 1690 JAN JACOBSEN VAN ETTEN.

DE MEYER

*Genealogy of Ann De Meyer
Wife of Henry Chipp*

N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. IX, pp. 13-16; Schoonmaker's
History of Kingston, p. 476.

I. Nicholas De Meyer of Hamburg, Germany, came to New Amsterdam 1655 and engaged in trade. Became very wealthy and prominent in civic affairs. Married (1st) 1655 Lydia Van Dyck and (2nd) Sara Kellenaer of Kingston, widow of John Wicksteen. Had by his first wife a son Wilhelmus.

II. Col. Wilhelmus De Meyer (born 1657, died after 1709), married 1678 Catharina Bayard, daughter of Samuel Bayard and Anna Stuyvesant, sister of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. Land owner and merchant in Kingston, member of Colonial Assembly, County Clerk, etc. Had a son Nicholas.

III. Nicholas De Meyer (——1769), freeholder of Ulster County 1701-2. Had a son Jeremiah.

IV. Jeremiah De Meyer married Nancy —— and had a daughter Ann.

V. ANN DE MEYER, born at Plattekill, 1784 or 1786, died at Kingston 1858. Married 1813 HENRY CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

VAN GAASBEEK

*Genealogy of Peter Van Gaasbeek
Husband of Catherine Chipp*

N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. XXI, pp. 28, 60.

I. Goevert Van Gaasbeek, presumably of Leyden, Holland, married Jacomyntje ——— and had a son Laurentius.

II. Dominie Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, M. D. (——1680). Born in Holland and educated at University of Leyden. Second pastor of Dutch church of Kingston, 1678. Married 1673 Laurentia Van de Kellenaer (——1703), and had a son Abraham who took the name of his stepfather Thomas Chambers.

III. Col. Abraham Gaasbeek Chambers (1679-1759), eldest son of the Dominie, married 1703 Sarah Bayard (1683-1739). Colonel Ulster County Militia, 1738. Had a son Thomas, who resumed name of Van Gaasbeek.

IV. Thomas Van Gaasbeek (1707-1755), edest son of Abraham Gaasbeek Chambers, married 1732 Margaret Elmendorf (1708-1788), and had a son Jacobus.

V. Jacobus Van Gaasbeek (1737-1825), married 1766 Deborah Kiersted (1745-1836) and had a son Peter.

VI. Maj. PETER VAN GAASBEEK (1780-1870). Captain Ulster County troops in War of 1812. Married 1810 CATHERINE CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

WYGANT AND ALLIANCES

WYGANT

Genealogy of Asa Stewart Wygant
Husband of Charlotte Chipp

The Family Record, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, published by C. H. Weygant, Newburgh, N. Y., 1897; Roberts' *N. Y. in the Revolution*, p. 266.

I. George Herrman Weygandt, for many years a Lutheran minister of Neider Saulheim in Hessen, Germany. Supposed to have been a lineal descendant of the eminent Bishop John Wigand, born in Saxony 1523. He had a son Michael.

II. Michael Weigand (1656-1723). Born in the Rhine Palatinate. Emigrated to America 1708 with wife Anna Catharina and three small children, and settled at Quassaick, now Newburgh, New York. Built house afterwards used as Washington's Headquarters. Had a son Jurey.

III. Jurey (George) Weigand, of Newburgh and Marlborough, New York (1703-1778). Born in Rhine Palatinate. Emigrated with his father when five years old. Married Jannetje (Jane), sister of Susannah, wife of Capt. William Bond, first white settler of Marlborough. Came into possession of the original Weigand farm at Newburgh upon the death of his father in 1723 and resided there until about 1744. Removed to Marlborough and settled upon a large tract which had come into his possession through his wife from her sister Mrs. Bond. Had a son Michael.

IV. Michael Wygant of Marlborough (1726-——). Born in the original Weigand house at Newburgh. When about eighteen removed with his parents to Marlborough, where he married Rebecca —— and became a farmer. During the Revolution he and three sons, Michael, Jr., John and Thomas, were members of the Fourth Regiment, Ulster County Militia (Roberts' *N. Y. in the Revolution*, p. 266). In addition to the three sons mentioned, he had a son Teefus.

V. Matthew (Teefus) Wygant of Marlborough (1747-1831) married Sarah Waring and had a son John Waring.

VI. Lieut. John Waring Wygant of Marlborough (1860-——), married Elizabeth, daughter of Wilhelmus and Mary (Hudson) Dubois, and had a son Asa Stewart.

VII. Capt. ASA STEWART WYGANT (1811-1885). Married 1834 CHARLOTTE CHIPP, daughter of HENRY CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

CHOATE ALLIANCE WITH WYGANT

*Genealogy of William Adelbert Choate
Husband of Elsie Dederick Wygant*

The numbers after the names refer to the individual numbers in Jameson's *The Choates in America*, from which this genealogy and the sketch of the family in Part II of this volume have been compiled.

I. John Choate (1) (1624-1695) came to America in 1643 and resided in Chebacco, Ipswich, Massachusetts. Married 1660 Anne —— (1637-1727) and had five sons and three daughters, including a son Thomas.

II. Capt. Thomas Choate (6) (1671-1745), third son of the emigrant, married 1690 (1st) Mary Varney (1669-1733), daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Proctor) Varney, and niece of John Proctor who was executed in 1692 for witchcraft. Married (2nd) 1743 Mrs. Hannah Burnham (1692-1782).

Owned and resided on Hog Island, Chebacco, Ipswich, Massachusetts (afterwards known as Choate Island), where eighty Choates were born, including Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston. Farmer and land owner. Member of General Court, 1723-24-25 and 27. A man of industry and energy. Prominent in Colonial affairs, with the courtesy title of "Governor."

Had a son Ebenezer by his first wife.

III. Ebenezer Choate (35) (1706-1766) married 1730 Elizabeth Greenleaf (——-1798) and resided at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Inn holder, Notary Public and Coroner. Had a son John.

IV. John Choate (112) (1745-——) married 1767 Abigail Tyler, and resided at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Had an only child John Tyler.

V. John Tyler Choate (286) (1768-1844) married Hannah Pearson (1770-——), resided at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and was a blacksmith. Had a son John Tyler.

VI. John Tyler Choate (607) (1792-1871) married (1st) Abiah Stanley (1794-1862), daughter of Joseph and Betsy (Davis) Stanley, and resided at Underhill, Vermont. Married (2nd) 1863 Mrs. Lydia Lincoln née Powell (1800-1878), daughter of Truman and Chloe (Morse) Powell. Enlisted in the army as a drummer when nineteen years of age and served in the War of 1812. Was a farmer at Underhill for fifty-five years. Selectman, Overseer of the Poor, Justice of the Peace, Post Master. Had a son Orville by first wife.

VII. Orville Choate (1142) (1827-1918) married (1st) Lucinda French (1830-1888), daughter of Christopher and Persis (Lyon) French, and resided at Morrisville, Vermont. Served in the Civil War. Married (2nd) Mary Gunn. Had a son William Adelbert by first wife.

VIII. WILLIAM ADELBERT CHOATE (1739) (1857-——) married 1885 ELSIE DEDERICK WYGANT (1854-1930), daughter of Capt. ASA STEWART WYGANT and CHARLOTTE CHIPP.

DEYO AND ALLIANCES

DEYO

Genealogy of Eleanora Deyo
Wife of Charles Winans Chipp

Clearwater's *History of Ulster County*, p. 591; Beer's *Commemorative & Biographical History of Ulster County*, p. 104; Riker's *History of New Paltz*, p. 253; Anjou's *Ulster County Wills*, Vol. 1, p. 31; Letter of George G. Van Vliet to C. H. Burnett, November, 1929.

I. Christian Deyo (—1686), born near Calais, France, married Jeanne Veban. Came to America 1660 and was one of the original Patentees of New Paltz. Had a son Pierre.

II. Pierre (Peter) Deyo (1647—), only son of Christian Deyo. Born near Calais, France, married 1675 at Curr Pfaltz, Mutterstadt, circuit of Newstadt, in the Palatinate, Agatha Nickel. Emigrated to America subsequent to his marriage and was also one of the Patentees of New Paltz. Had a son Abraham.

III. Abraham Deyo (1676-1725) married 1702 Elsje Clearwater and had a son Abraham, Jr.

IV. Abraham Deyo, Jr. Private in Third Regiment Ulster County Militia (Roberts' *N. Y. in the Revolution*, p. 262). Married Elizabeth Du Bois. Had a son Simeon.

V. Simeon Deyo (1743—). Private in Third Regiment Ulster County Militia (Roberts' *N. Y. in the Revolution*, p. 262). Resided at Highland, 1780. Married Antje Low and had a son Jacob.

VI. Col. Jacob Deyo (1775—), Colonel in Militia. Married Ruth Smith and had a daughter Eleanora.

VII. ELEANORA DEYO (1809-1845), married 1833 CHARLES WINANS CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

DU BOIS ALLIANCE WITH DEYO

Genealogy of Elizabeth Du Bois
Wife of Abraham Deyo, Jr.

Riker's *History of New Paltz*, p. 280; *N. Y. Gen. & Bio. Record*, Vol. XXIV, p. 157; Vol. XXVII, p. 190; Vol. XXVIII, p. 13; Anjou's *Ulster County Wills*, Vol. I, pp. 34, 116, 162; *Journal*

of *American History*, Vol. V, p. 636; Matthews' *American Armoury and Blue Book*, 1901, p. 210.

I. Chretien (Christian) du Bois, of the family of du Bois, Seigneurs de Beaufermes et de Bourse, had an estate at Wicres in La Bassée near Lille, Artois, French Flanders, early in the Seventeenth Century. Had a son Louis.

II. Louis du Bois (1627-1696) born at Wicres. Moved to Mannheim, Germany, where he married 1655 Catherine, daughter of Matthew Blanshan. Came to America 1660 and settled at Hurley 1662. Rescued wife and children for the Indians 1663. One of the Patentees of New Paltz 1677. Had a son Solomon.

III. Solomon Du Bois (1670-1759), born at Hurley. Married Tryntje, daughter of Gerrit Cornelissen Focken and Jacomyntje Sloght. Was a man of much influence and property, and a Lieutenant in the Militia. Had a son Isaac.

IV. Isaac Du Bois (1691——) married 1713 his cousin Rachael Du Bois, daughter of Abraham Du Bois, one of the Patentees of New Paltz, and granddaughter of Christian Deyo. Settled at Perkiomen, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Had a daughter Elizabeth.

V. ELIZABETH DU BOIS married ABRAHAM DEYO, JR., and was the great grandmother of ELEANORA DEYO who married CHARLES WINANS CHIPP.

LOTT

*Genealogy of Englebert Lott**Husband of Amelia Margaret Chipp*

Compiled by Elizabeth Warren Lott, from original sources, and from Thurston's *History of Long Island*, Vol. III, pp. 574-77; *Bergen Family*, pp. 12, 302.

I. Peter Lot (——1704) came from Holland in 1652 and settled in Flatbush, Long Island. Married Gertrude —— and had a son Engelbardt.

II. Engelbardt Lott (1654-1728), born in Flatbush, married 1680 Cornelia De La Noy of New York. Large land owner near New Castle on Delaware River and at Flatbush. High Sheriff of Kings County 1698. Had a son Abraham.

III. Abraham Lott (1684-1754). Member Assembly 1743-54. Married 1709 Catherine Hegeman (1691-1741) and had a son Englebert.

IV. Englebert Lott (1719-1779). Judge of Court of Common Pleas for Kings County. Married 1742 Maritie Ditmars and had a son Johannes E.

V. Johannes E. Lott (1746-1811). Delegate to first Provincial Congress of New York. Member first New York Legislature. Surrogate Kings County. First Judge Kings County under the Constitution. Married (1st) Adriana Voorhees (——1773) and (2nd) Catherine Vanderbilt. Had a son Englebert by first wife.

VI. Englebert Lott (1771-1862) married Aletta Van Brunt and had a son Englebert.

VII. Englebert Lott (1797-1883) married 1835 Emeline Warner, a descendant of Dominie Johannes Polhemus, first minister on Long Island. Had a son Englebert.

VIII. ENGLEBERT LOTT (1842-1928) married 1868 AMELIA MARGARET CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

SCOTT AND ALLIANCES

SCOTT

*Genealogy of James Scott
Husband of Alice Warren Chipp*

Compiled by Alice Howard Scott from original sources.

I. David Scott, of Dundee, Farquhar County, Scotland, in 1763. Had a son Thomas.

II. Thomas Scott married Elisabeth Duchass, daughter of Alexander Duchass, and had a son David.

III. David Scott (1751-1825), weaver in Dundee, married Margaret Coupar (Cooper). Came to America in 1787 with his wife and daughter Elisabeth, and settled in Little Britain, Orange County, New York. Had a son James. (Also sons William and John Rankin, who founded families in this country.)

IV. James Scott married Millicent Cook, daughter of — Cook and Anne Karschadden, the latter being descended from Col. McClaughrey, who defended Fort Montgomery during the Revolution. Had a son William James.

V. William James Scott married (1st) Maria De Witt Newkirk (1828-1882) and (2nd) Carolyn Pauline Bachman. Had a son James by his first wife.

VI. JAMES SCOTT (1854-1906) married ALICE WARREN CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

NEWKIRK ALLIANCE WITH SCOTT

*Genealogy of Maria De Witt Newkirk
Mother of James Scott*

Compiled by Alice Howard Scott from original sources and official records.

I. Gerrit Cornelisse Newkirk, or Van Nieuwkirke, with wife Chieltje and infant son, came to America from Holland in 1659 and settled at Hurley. Had a son Cornelis.

II. Cornelis Gerritse Newkirk (born about 1659, died about 1696) married Jannetie Kunst, granddaughter of Cornelis Barentsen Sleght and Tryntje Tysen Bos. Had a son Gerrit.

III. Gerrit Newkirk (1684-——) married Greitje Ten Eyck, daughter of

Matthew Ten Eyck and Jannetie (or Anneke) Roosa, and founded the Newkirk homestead on Praemaker Brook, Hurley. Had a son Benjamin.

IV. Benjamin Newkirk married Catherine Rutsen, daughter of Col. Rutsen, and had a son Garret Benjamin.

V. Garret Benjamin Newkirk (1769-1808) married 1793 Maria Roosa (1773-——) and had a son Benjamin Garret.

VI. Benjamin Garret Newkirk (1800-——) married 1821 Blandina De Witt and had a daughter Maria De Witt.

VII. MARIA DE WITT NEWKIRK married WILLIAM JAMES SCOTT, and had a son JAMES SCOTT, who married ALICE WARREN CHIPP.

DE WITT ALLIANCE WITH NEWKIRK

Genealogy of Blandina De Witt Grandmother of James Scott

Compiled by Alice Howard Scott, from original sources and official records; *N. Y. Gen. & Bio. Rec.*, Vol. XVII, p. 251, XXIX, p. 243, XXXIV, p. 200.

I. Tjerck Claesen De Witt (——-1700) of Grootholdt, Zunderlandt, Holland, married 1656 Barbara Andriessen (——-1714) of Amsterdam, in the Reformed (Collegiate) Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, now New York. Believed to have been a kinsman of the famous Jan De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland. Had an eldest son Andries. (Also four other sons who founded branches of the family in this country.)

II. Andries De Witt (1657-1710) married 1682 Jannetje Egbertsen (1664-1733), daughter of Egbert Meindertse and Jaepe Jans. Resided in Marbletown and afterwards (1708) in Kingston. Had a son Johannes.

III. Johannes De Witt (1701-——) married 1724 Mary Brodhead (1699-——), daughter of Charles Brodhead and Maria Ten Broeck. Had a son Charles.

IV. Col. Charles De Witt (1727-1787) married 1754 Blandina Du Bois (1731-1765), daughter of Gerrit Du Bois and Margaret Elmendorf. Eminent citizen of Ulster County and of New York Province and State during Colonial and Revolutionary times. Colonel of a Regiment of Minute Men, member of Continental Congress, etc. Had a son Gerrit.

V. Gerrit De Witt (1762-1846) married 1786 Catherine Ten Eyck (1765-1840), daughter of Matthew Ten Eyck and Cornelia Wynkoop. (See Ten Eyck genealogy.) Had a daughter Blandina.

VI. BLANDINA DE WITT (1800-1863) married 1821 BENJAMIN GARRET NEWKIRK of Hurley. Had a daughter Maria De Witt, who married William James Scott, and was the mother of JAMES SCOTT who married ALICE WARREN CHIPP.

HARRIS AND ALLIANCES

HARRIS

*Genealogy of John Ferguson Harris
Husband of Katherine Burnett Chipp*

Compiled by Katherine Burnett Harris from original sources and official records.

I. Francis Charles Harris (——-1836), an Englishman living in Philadelphia without relatives in this country, married, before 1828, Ann Matilda Ferguson (1800-1829), daughter of John Ferguson, an eminent lawyer, and Mayor of New York City. Had an only son John Ferguson.

II. Rev. John Ferguson Harris (1828-1898), graduate of Rutgers College 1853, Seminary 1856; Minister in Dutch Reformed Church 1856-98. Married 1856, Susanna Romeyn Taylor (1826-1887), daughter of Rev. Benjamin Cook Taylor, S. T. D. (1801-1881), Trustee of Rutgers College and a leader in the Dutch Reformed Church. Had a son John Ferguson.

III. John Ferguson Harris (1862-1927) married 1886 KATHERINE BURNETT CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

FERGUSON ALLIANCE WITH HARRIS

*Genealogy of Ann Matilda Ferguson
Wife of Francis Charles Harris*

Compiled by Katherine Burnett Harris from original sources and Lamb's *History of New York*, Part II, pp. 469, 575, 678, 680; *Civil List, State of New York*, p. 514; *Memorial History of City of New York*, Vol. III, pp. 208, 298.

I. John Ferguson (1777-1832), of Scotch descent, graduated from Columbia University 1795; prominent lawyer, New York City; Mayor 1815; U. S. Naval Officer of Port of New York until his death. Married Elsie Tanner and had a daughter Ann Matilda.

II. ANN MATILDA FERGUSON (1800-1829) married FRANCIS CHARLES HARRIS, and was grandmother of JOHN FERGUSON HARRIS, who married KATHERINE BURNETT CHIPP.

ROMEYN ALLIANCE WITH HARRIS
(Through TAYLOR)

*Genealogy of Susanna Romeyn Taylor
Mother of John Ferguson Harris*

Compiled by Katherine Burnett Harris from original sources and Berger's *Early Settlers of Kings County, N. Y.*, pp. 42, 157,

244, 298; Harvey's *Hudson and Bergen Counties*, pp. 139-44; Van Valen's *History of Bergen County, N. J.*, pp. 125-132; Stickney's *History of Minnisink Region*, pp. 43-44; Corwin's *Manual of Reformed Church in America*, pp. 518, 687, 688, 689, 773; Nelson's *New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes from New Jersey Archives*, p. 184; *Records of Reformed Church of Hackensack*; Westervelt's *Bergen County Marriage Records*; tombstones, First Reformed Church Cemetery and Hackensack Cemetery.

I. Jan Romeyn of Amsterdam was a descendant of an ancient Italian family which had settled in England prior to middle of Thirteenth Century, and had sought refuge in Holland, for political reasons, near end of Fourteenth Century. Had a son Klaes Kuyper Janszen.

II. Klaes Kuyper Janszen Romeyn, in 1650, while yet a boy, sailed with others of his family from Amsterdam to Brazil, and came thence to New Netherlands 1654, settling on Long Island. Married 1680 Styntje Albertse Terhune, daughter of Albert and Gertje Terhune. Resident and extensive land owner in New Jersey 1696-7 to 1807. Had a son Jan Claesen.

III. Jan Claesen Romeyn married 1699 Lammetje Boomgaert of Hackensack, daughter of Jan Cornelise and Angenietje Boomgaert, and had a son Klaes (Nicholas).

IV. Nicholas Romeyn (1700-1763) married 1726 Elizabeth Outwater (—1732). Had one son, Thomas.

V. Rev. Thomas Romeyn (1729-1794) graduated from College of New Jersey 1750, studied theology and went to Amsterdam to be ordained 1752. Returned immediately to America, and become noted minister in Dutch Reformed Church. Married 1760 Susanna Van Campen (1743-1823), daughter of Col. Abnor Van Campen, and had son James Van Campen.

VI. Rev. James Van Campen Romeyn (1765-1840) graduated from Schenectady Academy 1784. Minister Dutch Reformed Church. Minister in Hackensack 1799-1833. Trustee Rutgers College 1809-1840. Author of plan of Seminary of Dutch Reformed Church, and influential in shaping denominational policy. Married Susanna Van Vranken, daughter of Maris Van Vranken of Schenectady, and had a daughter Anna.

VII. Anna Romeyn (1800-1868) married 1822 Rev. Benjamin Cook Taylor, S. T. D. (1801-1881). Dr. Taylor graduated Rutgers College 1819, Seminary 1822. Very prominent in Dutch Reformed Church, and Minister of Old Bergen (Jersey City Heights) Church for 53 years, 1828-1881. Trustee Rutgers College 1858-1881. Had a daughter Susanna.

VIII. SUSANNA ROMEYN TAYLOR (1826-1887) married 1856 Rev. JOHN FERGUSON HARRIS, and was the mother of JOHN FERGUSON HARRIS, who married KATHERINE BURNETT CHIPP.

DENNISTOUN-DENNISTON AND ALLIANCES

DENNISTOUN-DENNISTON

*Genealogy of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston
Wife of Rodney Chipp*

Eager's *Outline History of Orange County*, pp. 617, 619-20;
Headley's *History of Orange County*, p. 137; Ruttenber's *His-
tory of Newburgh*, p. 181; Roberts' *New York in the Revolu-
tion*, pp. 22, 43.

I. Alexander Denniston, supposed to have been descended from the Scottish family of Dennistoun of Dennistoun, came to America from Edgeworth, County Longford, Ireland, 1729, and settled at Little Britain, New Windsor, Orange County, New York, 1731. Served in Capt. Ellison's company of the Ulster Militia, 1738, and on frontier service in 1755 (Ruttenber's *History of Newburgh*, p. 181). Had six sons and four daughters, including a son William.

II. Capt. William Denniston of Cornwall (1736-1815) was Captain in Col. Abraham Hasbrouck's Regiment, Ulster County Militia during Revolutionary War. School Commissioner, 1798. Married Margaret Edmonston, daughter of James Edmonston of Enniskiller, County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1720 and to New Windsor about 1727. Had a son Isaac.

III. Isaac Denniston (1773-1853) married 1800 Elizabeth Harvey (1775-—), daughter of William Harvey who served as a private in Col. Goose Van Schaick's First Regiment Continental Line, and subsequently in Col. James Clinton's Third Regiment (Roberts' *N. Y. in the Revolution*, pp. 22, 43). Had a son Isaac, Jr.

IV. Isaac Denniston, Jr., (1807-1886) married 1835 Sarah Maria Innis (1811-1884), daughter of William Innis and Elizabeth Waring (1787-1846). Had a daughter Sarah Elizabeth.

V. SARAH ELIZABETH DENNISTON (1849-1896) married RODNEY CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

INNIS ALLIANCE WITH DENNISTON

*Genealogy of Sarah Maria Innis
Mother of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston*

Ruttenber's *History of Newburgh*, p. 283.

I. James Innis of Newburgh (1736-1821) was brought from Ireland by his mother in 1737. They settled in Little Britain, Orange County, New York.

Married Sybil Ross of Morristown, New Jersey. Resided in Newburgh, 1780. Had a son William.

II. William Innis married Elizabeth Waring (1787-1846) and had a daughter Sarah Maria.

III. SARAH MARIA INNIS (1811-1884) married ISAAC DENNISTON, JR., and was the mother of SARAH ELIZABETH DENNISTON, who married RODNEY CHIPP.

WARING ALLIANCE WITH INNIS

Genealogy of Elizabeth Waring Grandmother of Sarah Elizabeth Denniston

Waring Genealogy, p. 6; *Ruttenber's History of Newburgh*, pp. 187, 283; *Bouton-Boughton Family*, p. 7; *Report of General Court, 1675-80*; *Roberts' New York in the Revolution*, p. 216.

I. Richard Waring, Sr., said to have been a son of Col. Henry Waring and Alice Webb, came to America in the ship *Endeavour*, 1664, and settled at Brookhaven, Long Island. Had a son Edmund.

II. Edmund Waring Jr., (1673-1749) married 1698, Elizabeth Bouton (1679-1760), daughter of John Bouton of Norwalk, who came to Boston on the *Assurance*, 1635, and is said to have been a son of Count Nicholas Bouton, a Huguenot nobleman. Had a son John.

III. John Waring (1704-1760) married Catherine Tuttle (1709-——) and had a son James.

IV. James Waring, Sr., served as a private in Fourth Westchester County Regiment (*Roberts' N. Y. in the Revolution*, p. 216). Had a son James.

V. James Waring, Jr., served as Third Sergeant in Capt. Daniel T. Smith's Company, known as No. 4, War of 1812 (*Ruttenber's History of Newburgh*, p. 187). Had a daughter Elizabeth.

VI. ELIZABETH WARING (1787-1846) married WILLIAM INNIS, and was the grandmother of SARAH ELIZABETH DENNISTON.

BOUTON ALLIANCE WITH WARING

Genealogy of Elizabeth Bouton Wife of Edmund Waring, Jr.

Bouton-Boughton Family, pp. v, 7.

I. John Bouton (born about 1615, died 1704-5) said to have been a son of Count Nicholas Bouton, came to America from France, via England, 1635,

and settled in Boston and Watertown, Massachusetts, and Hartford and Norwalk, Connecticut. Married (1st) Joan Turney, (2nd) 1656 Abigail Marvin, and (3rd) about 1673, Mrs. Mary Stevenson, widow of Jonathan Stevenson. Had a daughter Elizabeth by third wife.

II. ELIZABETH BOUTON (born about 1679) married 1698 EDMUND WARING, JR., of Norwalk.

TUTTLE ALLIANCE WITH WARING

*Genealogy of Catherine Tuttle
Wife of John Waring*

Tuttle Genealogy, p. 80; de Forest's *Babcock and Allied Families*, p. 107.

I. William Tuttle (born about 1609, died 1673) came to America 1635 in the *Planter*, with wife Elizabeth (born about 1612, died 1684). Had a son John.

II. John Tuttle (1631-1683) came to America with his parents, 1635. Married, 1653, Katterna Lane, daughter of John Lane (——-1667) of Mulford, Massachusetts. Had a son David.

III. David Tuttle (1668-1752) married, 1698, Mary Read, daughter of John Read of Norwalk. Had a daughter Catherine.

IV. CATHERINE TUTTLE (1709-——) married* JOHN WARING.

TEN EYCK

*Genealogy of Samuel Francis Ten Eyck
Husband of Josephine Deyo Chipp*

Compiled by Samuel Francis Ten Eyck from original sources and official records.

- I. Coenradt Ten Eyck (——-1686) born in Holland, came to America prior to 1651. Married Maria Boele and had a son Matthias.
- II. Matthias Ten Eyck (1658-——) married 1679 Anneke Roosa, daughter of Capt. Albert Heymans Roosa and Wyntje Ariens, or Allard. Had a son Abram.
- III. Abram Ten Eyck (1699-1747) married 1726 Jennetje Elmendorf and had a son Matthew.
- IV. Matthew Ten Eyck (1728-1809) married 1752 Cornelia Wynkoop and had a son Richard.
- V. Richard Ten Eyck (1762-1851) married 1787 Jenett Baker (1767-1823) and had a son James Patten.
- VI. James Patten Ten Eyck (1806-1892) married 1826 Jane Krom (1807-1865) and had a son Abram.
- VII. Abram Ten Eyck (1839-1916) married 1860 Mary Ann Pink (1837-1912) and had a son Samuel Francis.
- VIII. SAMUEL FRANCIS TEN EYCK (1873-——) married 1901 JOSEPHINE DEYO CHIPP.

For continuation of this line see Chipp Genealogical Tree.

FAMILY RECORD

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ABBREVIATIONS.—*dau*, daughter; *descr*, description; *fthr*, father; *gfthr*, grand-father; *gdau*, grand daughter; *gs*, grandson; *hsbd*, husband; *s*, son; *wf*, wife; *Tr*, Chipp Genealogical Tree; *pro*, progenitor in this country.

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GENEALOGICAL TREE
OF THE
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IN AMERICA

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